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Powers See New Menace To Demilitarized Rhine; Germany Rushes Arming

Only Military Part of Versailles Intact in Rhenish Zone

Rearming Pushed In all Branches

Full Co-operation Between Air and Military Worked Out by Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's rearmament has long ceased to be a matter of conjecture. It is a fact, acknowledged nowadays by the national leaders as the great accomplishment for which the lowering of the standard of living, shortage of foodstuffs and such "minor hardships" are as nothing compared with the creation of a free "isle of peace, in the midst of disorder—an isle, secure because fortified," as one official spokesman has described it.

This rearmament program extends to all branches, military, naval and air. What was formerly prevented by the prohibitions of the Treaty of Versailles is now being openly pursued. That treaty, as far as its clauses dealing with German rearmament are concerned, has ceased to have any practical significance for the Third Reich.

Few Protests

The only exception is the section dealing with the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland. That has been hitherto strictly observed, particularly since it also forms an important basis of the Locarno Pact, an agreement from which this state is convinced it can still derive advantages. Otherwise, Germany has taken its "equal status in arms" with little except verbal and written protests from the signatories to the Versailles Treaty.

Military rearmament was given its first public parade on March 16, 1935, when Herr Hitler proclaimed conscription as the basis of a "people's army," and the intervening months have witnessed with what feverish enthusiasm this step has been developed. The army of 100,000 men, allowed by the Versailles Treaty, served as the training ground for an army and reserves which in a few years will certainly be 20 times that size. The impression left upon the spectator by such a display as that of the military arm, at Nuremberg last September, was that it lacked little as far as modern weapons or quality manpower was concerned.

Much has been heard, though not accompanied by statistics, regarding the development of the German air force. This is not surprising seeing that, while much has been written about the air arm, definite data has been lacking. The result has been the publication in the foreign press of figures which, when mentioned to the German authorities concerned, have been described as "fantastic"—but nothing has been officially substituted for them.

'Quality' in Air Force

The personnel of the air force only emerged recently from the "cover" under which they operated as members of "sports clubs." Even as early as May, 1935, General-of-the-Air Hermann Göring announced to foreign correspondents that military aviation was so far advanced in Germany as to be the most powerful in existence, though it appears he was thinking of the high standard attained by German fliers rather than the number of airplanes, for he added: "The decisive factor is not the number of airplanes, but their quality, not the number, but the character and ability of the aviators."

Co-operation between the air and military arms of the services has long been an accomplished fact. Between air and naval forces, a working understanding has been evolved, based upon the provisions laid down in the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of June, 1935. According to the "German Air Force Manual," England agrees to Germany's having torpedo-carrying seaplanes, bombers with machine-guns, large aircraft carriers up to 47,000 tons, warships fitted with seaplane catapults and seaplanes for spreading smoke screens.

Immediate Building Program

Germany's immediate building program, it is clear, includes heavy seaplanes—similar to the English four-motored flying boats, according to some experts—and bombers of most up-to-date design. Many recent articles on the contribution which the air force can make to the naval arm advocate the establishment of an air fleet of flying scouts and bombers to be the "eyes and ears of the admirals." The personnel of the naval air fleet are to be drawn from the navy and trained in air schools, not only technically but to develop the true heroic spirit which will sacrifice all for the objective to be attained, in case of war.

The energy and zeal with which the Third Reich has pursued re-

(Continued on Page Column 4)

Press Campaign Pushes War Talk

A GROWING restlessness, partly due to high-pressure propaganda and partly to combustible conditions in certain key points, manifests itself throughout Europe.

Revelations as to the imposing growth of all branches of the German armed forces have been accompanied by new apprehensions expressed in Paris as to the continued inviolability of the demilitarized zone in Rhineland.

Although allegations by Henri Albert Niessel, French general, that 40,000 German troops, disguised as constabulary, had been moved into the Rhineland was categorically denied in Berlin, the charge has made a deep impression in Paris. The effect has scarcely been mitigated by the statement of a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman propounding the thesis that Germany still owns her old colonies, claiming that they are being merely temporarily administered by other nations.

Meanwhile, the British press has contributed to the unrest by speculation as to the size of a great war loan for the comprehensive arms program to be announced in March—which some Conservative papers put as high as £400,000,000. Some stir has also been caused by an article in the imperialist London Observer quoting Mussolini as saying that the Italo-Ethiopian war "may yet be a world-wide disaster."

Bill Revokes License From Drunk Driver

Renewal Tests Every Four Years Provided—Repeaters Outlawed

Fourth Offense Final

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10—The outlawing from state highways of drunken drivers and motorists who have been frequently involved in accidents is the aim of a series of six measures to amend the motor vehicle law which will be presented in the Senate tonight by Senator Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d. (R) of New York, Mr. Baldwin announces.

One of these measures provides that a person convicted of driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated shall lose his license immediately. This bill was seen to indicate a drastic change in present legislation, which provides for loss of license only after two convictions on this charge.

Tests for Renewal

Senator Baldwin said his bills would provide that all persons holding licenses to operate motor vehicles shall submit to an examination of their fitness to operate a motorcar every four years, the examination to be conducted by an inspector or deputy inspector designated by the commissioner of motor vehicles.

The present law provides that once

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Feb. 10

Politics—Borah Denounces 'Favorite Sons'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Senator Borah of Idaho, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, threw down the gauntlet to the Ohio Old Guard in a direct appeal to the voters of that State.

He castigated the Old Guard's plan for a "favorite son" candidate, calling such a scheme a deception. Challenging the Republican leadership to come into the open, Senator Borah is believed to have disclosed that a basic reason for his presidential compaign is to reform party practices, lifting the selection of candidates from "smoke-filled" back rooms to open popular primaries.

Senator Fess of Ohio responded to Senator Borah's challenge to the Old Guard with the declaration that the Republican Party must have as its candidate a man who has supported more Republican than Democratic measures.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, under fire from his party leaders in the State, is "sure fire" with the Young Republicans, whose executive committee roundly indorsed him.

Further discussion of Borah's political strategy: Editorial Page.

War Loan—British Likely to Ask $2,000,000,000

London—The Baldwin Government is putting on a full head of steam in order to cram through its rearmament program, according to the Associated Press. A loan of $2,000,000,000 is expected to be sought by the Conservative Government to finance its program, which aims at expanding and modernizing the air, naval and military forces of the Empire.

The ultimate defense force envisaged by England is one of grim utility, with the result that virtually all units will be mechanized, with slight concessions to "ornamental corps," such as the Household Guards.

Japan—Wants Redistribution of Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo—Japan indorsed utterances of American and British statesmen who have stated that redistribution of the world's raw materials would do much to spike the guns of war. Classing themselves as among the "have-not" nations, who are barred from access to essential materials, Japan supports this proposed redistribution, either to justify its aggression or to point a way for pacific negotiations.

Since Sir Samuel Hoare, former Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, broached the subject of redistribution of raw materials on Sept. 11, it has loomed large as a possible means of stopping war by removing one of its major causes.

Elaboration of Japan's position: Page 4.

Strikes—Hotel Workers Press Ultimatum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York City—Strikes or threats of strikes create unquiet in this city and keep Mayor LaGuardia in protracted conferences in search of peace on the Labor-employer front.

More than 10,000 employees in 210 New York hotels await 7 o'clock, when they threaten to quit their jobs unless their employers accede to their ultimatum.

More than 100,000 dressmakers, aroused over low wages allegedly resulting from pitting one "job contractor" against another, are ready to take to the picket lines. Issuance of the strike order has been suspended until Wednesday, to give Mayor LaGuardia time to promote pacification. A glimmer of hope emerged today, when a conference of the Mayor with the manufacturers and union representatives was postponed, to permit direct negotiation between the union and employers.

In Ethiopia—Emperor's Headquarters Bombed

Addis Ababa—Italian planes for 65 minutes rained incendiary bombs on Emperor Haile Selassi's headquarters in Dessye, according to the Associated Press. The Emperor, scorning a bomb-proof cellar, pelted back at the attacking planes with a machine gun and emerged again unscathed.

Rome—Newspapers made sad reading for thousands of Italians who found printed in them the first complete list of fatalities in Ethiopia. The number was placed at 844 Italians, not including the native black troops, who have borne the brunt of many an Italian victory or retreat.

Il Duce is variously rumored to have been toying with thoughts of peace negotiations. The Sunday Observer, British newspaper, reports

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Seven CCC Boys Rescued From Cape Ice Floe
Curley Expenses Scored by Representatives
New Boston Police System Curbs Week-End Crime
Hatch Fund May Build New Planetarium
Supreme Court Denies Madden Plea
Amoskeag Seeks N. H. Hearing

These and many other Boston and New England news features will be found in the local section of this edition.

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New Five-Power Pact Looms

Underwood

Nicholas Titulescu
Roumanian Foreign Minister

By a Staff Artist

Blackened Portions of the Map Show States of the Little Entente Which Are Seeking an Understanding With Austria and Hungary (Shaded)

Dr. Milan Hodza
Premier of Czechoslovakia

Court Again Delays Ruling In TVA Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court today deferred its TVA decision until at least next Monday.

A section of the 1934 New York Milk Control Act which permits dealers without a well-advertised trade name to sell milk at one cent a quart below those with a well-advertised trade name, was held constitutional by the court.

In a five-to-four decision delivered by Justice Roberts the court upheld the action of a three-judge Federal District Court in New York dismissing a complaint brought by Borden's Farm Products, Inc., which insisted it should be permitted to sell its product at the lower price.

The Majority Stand

Justice Roberts said the differential already existed and the legislation was intended to continue it.

Justices McReynolds, Sutherland, Van Devanter and Butler dissented.

"It presents a case of rank discrimination," Justice McReynolds said in delivering the dissent.

The lower court had denied an injunction to restrain enforcement of the section against the Borden Company.

Borden's said it was in the "well-advertised trade name class" but contended it had a right to sell milk as low as any other dealer. The act applied only to New York City.

Fight for Retail Market

"The differential," it told the court, "is in reality a thinly veiled attempt by the 'independent' dealers to pre-empt the New York City store market. . . .

"The differential has in purpose and inevitable effect the imposition of a penalty upon the reputation of one competitor—upon the good will which constitutes one of his most valuable assets. Such a discrimination is wholly arbitrary and unreasonable."

"A ball and chain is put around A's leg and B is left free," Justice McReynolds contended. "It violates the equal rights section of the Constitution."

Another Provision Loses

The court held invalid the provision of the act which limited the right to sell milk at the lower price to dealers not well known who had been in business since April 10, 1933.

The provision extending the differential only to dealers in business on that date had been challenged in a separate case by Mayflower

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Mexico Calls Troops To Halt Labor Clash; More Strikes Loom

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Mexican Government ordered out federal troops at Tampico today to prevent any recurrence there of the labor clashes which resulted in five fatalities yesterday with 18 persons wounded.

President Cardenas, who was in Monterrey attempting to solve a labor dispute, directed Gen. Juan Andrew Almazan, commander of the Nuevo Leon military zone, to take control of Tampico and to investigate the conflict.

Tampico dispatches said a large group of workers, supporting municipal officials who were removed from office last week, held a mass demonstration late yesterday and attacked the longshoremen's headquarters, the maritime workers returning the fire.

All port operations were suspended but no arrests were made.

At Monterrey, President Cardenas told 13,000 demonstrators that he would settle a strike in the "Vidriera" glass factory in accordance with law.

Appealing to both workers and employers to maintain a calm attitude, the President insisted he was convinced that "Communism does not exist in Mexico." He said the glass factory strike, which caused employers to impose a two-day shutdown of business last week in protest against alleged Communist activity, was a "natural result of the attempt of the working class to improve its lot."

In Mexico City, employees of 20 business concerns were preparing to walk out during the coming week.

Danubian Pact Of Five Powers Pushed at Paris

PARIS, Feb. 10 (AP)—A five-power Danubian pact for economic and military co-operation will be submitted to French officials by Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia, just arrived here.

The pact calls for Roumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia to guarantee military aid to Austria in case of a German attack.

The five nations would also pledge themselves to close economic collaboration to free them from dependency on Europe's large powers.

Hodza and Titulescu

Growing fear that National Socialist Germany might pounce on Austria when Italy's back was turned led to the drafting of the project in place of the once-proposed nine-power agreement.

The latter suggestion, drawn up by former Premier Pierre Laval of France and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, has not been acted upon.

Premier Hodza, who is also Foreign Minister, had lunch with Nicolas Titulescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister, ten minutes after he arrived here, and got a first-hand ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

N. Y. Utilities Warned Rates Should Be Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10—The joint legislative committee assigned two years ago to inquire into the whole field of utility activities, rates and regulation and "pitilessly" plumb the influences of utilities on legislators and government, is today at work on the summation of its findings with a statement by John E. Mack, its counsel, warning the utilities to stop "unfair practices," but with nothing to report in the matter of improper connections between them and members of the law-making body.

Set up amid the rumble of the utility scandal which drove State Senator Warren T. Thayer, Republican stalwart, from office for his efforts in behalf of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, the failure of the committee to throw any light on the alleged utility-legislator tie-up in the first 12 months of its inquiry brought strong opposition to its continuance last year.

Find No Corruption

In response to renewed public demand for enlightenment on the alleged link between legislators and public officials and the power interests, the committee then circularized legislators and state officials with a questionnaire about possible utility connections.

"While time and money precluded our examination of all the companies in the state," Mr. Mack now reports, "a careful examination of all the books and files and a perusal of the returns under oath of the questionnaire satisfies me and, I believe, the committee, there is no

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Congress Drops Neutrality And Turns to Other Things

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—After five weeks of session in which little constructive has been accomplished, Congress today turned its face hopefully toward actual enactment of the farm bill, began study of the war debt appropriation bill, dropped the neutrality bill, and kept a weather ear tuned to the discordant political strains sweeping over the land.

The session to date has been singularly futile, and recognizing their deficiencies, congressional leaders determined to turn over a new leaf.

The first act was to shelve hope of erecting a permanent neutrality policy in face of present opposition. That, at least, should shorten the session even if it does shirk the duty that Congress shouldered hopefully in early January.

Had Hard Sledding

In the face of concentrated senatorial opposition, and apathy among some of its friends, the neutrality bill had hard sledding. So Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, issued a statement placing it in the dusty files. He did point out, however, that some broadening of last August's arms embargo resolution might be enacted, and specifically mentioned adding a financial embargo as well as some authority to the President to control shipment of war materials to belligerents.

If such additions are made, extending the neutrality resolution which expires on Feb. 29, it might go far to forge the new policy without seeming to do so.

Army's Maw Gapes

As a fitting parallel to the decision to shelve the neutrality bills as such, was the record-breaking $543,341,000 War Department appropriation bill, favorably reported today by the House Appropriations Committee. The bill provides sweeping additions to air, land, and coast defense forces.

The bill increases last year's expenditures by $120,444,000. It provides for an enlisted force of not less than 150,000 men; procurement of 565 new planes; expenditure of $8,500,000 for coast defense projects; an increase of 5000 officers and men in the national guard to total 200,000. A total of $374,981,000 was carried in the bill for military purposes. In addition, some emergency spending from old PWA funds is still available.

Urge 25,000 More Men

Gen Malin Craig, new chief of staff, told the Appropriations Sub-Committee, in secret testimony now released, that failure to build up the army to authorized level had left the country in a precarious position.

He and other officers urged immediate expansion of the army from around 140,000 men to 165,000. This expansion had been authorized, but held back by the budget bureau last year, General Craig said. Even the provisions of the 1937 budget were unsatisfactory in General Craig's view.

This is only the second regular appropriation bill to reach the floor of Congress during the five weeks of the session. And the only other major pieces of legislation were the farm bill and the neutrality measures. Shelving of neutrality—with only brief re-enactment of the Anugust resolution expected—gives

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Americas Consider Peace Aims as War Talk Stirs Senate

Japanese Policy Assailed as Threat to U. S. by Pittman

Lewis Denounces Philippine Blunder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Japanese policy in the Far East was sharply attacked in the Senate today by Chairman Pittman (D) Nevada, of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Lewis (D), Illinois, who envisioned an alliance between Japan and Russia for the control of Asia, even at the expense of American interests.

Senator Pittman called the Japanese proceedings in China a "threat to the United States," and vigorously assailed utterance of Japanese authorities directed at the United States.

Senator Lewis drew applause from the gallery in defiance of Senate rules as he concluded his warning.

Philippine Blunder

He termed the withdrawal of American rule in the Philippines "a great blunder" and said the first step in a Russo-Japanese move against this country would be directed at Alaska.

Senator Lewis said the Russo-Japanese combination would be designed to capitalize on the naval strength of Nippon and the army and air force of the Soviets.

"We are only 18 miles from Russia," he said, referring to the narrow water barrier between Alaska and Siberia.

Senator Pittman spoke of treaties "openly and ruthlessly violated." He referred to what he called Japanese "threats," "propaganda" and "arrogance."

"China is still an independent sovereign government, at peace with the world, and desirous of trading with us," he said, "and there is nothing in the circumstances that can legally, or long physically, interfere with such trade."

World Importance

Because of his high position at the head of the Senate committee dealing with international affairs, his speech was regarded as certain to attract worldwide attention.

He called upon Congress to "take cognizance" of the island empire's policy toward China, and "its intended effect upon the United States."

Senator Pittman declared Japanese armies' conquest of Manchuria "was in violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand pact to outlaw war, and the nine-power pact."

Asks Congress Study

He asserted that in asking Congress to study the eastern question, he had in mind that "Congress alone has the power and the duty imposed upon it to appropriate money for the national defense."

Senator Pittman quoted a Japanese writer as saying America "is ready to renounce her traditional principle of the freedom of the seas."

"Well," the chairman declared "the United States does not intend to surrender the freedom of the seas and recognizes no jurisdiction in any government on the high seas beyond the three-mile limit in time of peace."

Neutrality Legislation

"The pending neutrality legislation," he continued, "expressly reserves and reaffirms all of its rights under international law even in time of war. Governments may be warned that any restrictions that the United States may see fit to put upon its citizens in time of war will not constitute any warrant for illegal treatment of our citizens by foreign governments, nor deprive our government of the right to take any action it sees fit, voluntarily, on behalf of its citizens."

Senator Pittman declared he was "astonished" that Hirosi Saito, Japanese ambassador, "should attempt to create the impression in our country that Japan's Doctrine With Relation to China is similar to our own Monroe Doctrine.

"Such doctrines may have similarity as to the threat implied against foreign conquest, but under the Monroe Doctrine we did not arrogate to ourselves the right of conquest or domination in the Americas.

"We were seeking to preserve the republics of Latin America, not to destroy them."

20 New World Nations to Build Machinery for Peace

Little Hope Held For Neutral Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—While the most flaming national defense debate in many months—with sharp attacks on Japan—was taking place in Congress today, the State Department and Latin American diplomats here were going ahead with elaborate plans for an inter-American conference on peace machinery. From trustworthy sources it was learned that the conference is likely to be held in September, and not in Washington.

At the same time, indications were that the neutrality legislation proposed to replace the Neutrality Resolution when it expires Feb. 29 would fall by the wayside. Instead of new and stronger embargo provisions whereby the United States would seek to keep out of war and indirectly aid the League of Nations in its application of economic sanctions against Italy, the most now generally expected is extension of the existing resolution.

Pittman Leads Fight

Senator Key Pittman (D), Nevada, fired the fuse with a statement sharply critical of Japanese policy. On the floor of the Senate he was followed by eloquent Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D), Illinois, who with equal vigor condemned Japan and those Americans who criticize billion-dollar budgets for national defense. In the House, as the record-breaking War Department appropriations bill was given favorable report, Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D), Texas, was announcing still more elaborate and costly plans for bigger armament.

To such emotional extremes did the debate run, that when Senator Lewis declared "the United States hasn't a real friend among the nations of the world," applause rang from the ladies' gallery and spread to the rest before checked by the gavel.

Political Influence

Plans of the inter-American conference, which "leaked" over the week end, have been under way for sometime. Holding the assemblage in or about September is expected to spotlight President Roosevelt's policy of the good neighbor at a time—shortly before the presidential elections—when he will welcome any prestige. It is with a view to please and placate Latin Americans that the meeting is not projected for Washington, but at some meeting place in the southern hemisphere, probably Buenos Aires.

The broad purpose of the conference is to bring the 29 Latin-American republics and the United States together at a time when the overseas world is gravely troubled, in Europe and Asia alike. The forging of effective peace machinery here, as President Roosevelt declared at length in his annual message to Congress, would serve as an example to the rest of the world. And so long as the United States is unwilling or unable to take a leading role in European-Asiatic efforts to keep the collective peace, the inter-American program takes on importance as the best that is left.

Threats of War

Indeed, the threat of war in Europe or Asia is believed to be a major reason for calling this conference, along with the technical surface reason that many defects in Western Hemisphere peace machinery were revealed in the protracted Gran Chaco negotiations during and following the Bolivia-Paraguayan War.

Pan-American Parley

Deficiencies in present American peace machinery prompted Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, to work up the Pan-American parley. The failure of the Gran Chaco Peace Commission promptly to bring the war to an end brought him to confer with President Roosevelt, and to obtain authorization for a broad-scale American conference.

As far as any definite machinery is now in sight, as an objective of the conference, it would follow the lines of the Locarno treaties, providing for nonaggression pledges from the signatory states. Mutual assistance by any Latin-American states to other attacked on this continent is also contemplated.

Monroe Doctrine Involved

But closely involved is the question of the Monroe Doctrine. The interventionist interpretation of this doctrine was presumptively brought to an end by President Roosevelt's early declarations against the policy of intervention. But its guarantee of the western republics against aggression from without the hemisphere still remains good. It may be possible—and is a contemplated objective—for the projected conference to broaden this nonaggression declaration so that it will be not only a unilateral assertion by the United States but a mutual agreement.

She's the Household Trudge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The American housewife is the nation's greatest traveler, the American Automobile Association concluded today in an analysis of State Department passport figures.

"Of the 118,101 persons going abroad last year," the motoring group found 16,817 or more than 14 per cent were housewives, placing them way in the lead of all other occupation groups from the standpoint of foreign travel.

Second place in the passport list was taken by students who accounted for 10 per cent of all foreign travel while teachers finished third with an 8½ per cent share of foreign travel.

"Traveling for pleasure as contrasted with travel for various business and educational pursuits gained sharply during the year, a total of 48,504 persons having gone touring abroad in 1935. There were increases in the number of people traveling for educational purposes, on professional business and to obtain employment abroad while traveling and in connection with family affairs showed a decline. Also fewer missionaries went abroad last year than in 1934.

"An outstanding development of last year's travel trend," says the A. A. A., "was the sharp falling off in travel to western Europe, undoubtedly a reflection of disturbed political conditions. However, this decrease was more than made up by the substantial gains in travel to all other major sections of the world."

Nye Quiz Shows Navy League Innocuous and Lacking Cash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Nye munitions investigating committee put the Navy League of the United States on the grill today and discovered that national defense is apparently not a gilt-edged form of lobbying in this country today.

Instead of the sinister organization taking the money of armaments manufacturers to whip up national defense sentiment which committee questions indicated it expected to find, the testimony revealed an organization lacking sufficient funds even to hire an executive secretary and only barely managing to keep going on a budget of $9955.16.

No Help From Rockefeller

Letters from back files of the league showed that its officials at various times in the past attempted without success to obtain money from John D. Rockefeller Jr. and other individuals whose business interests had been allegedly aided by the navy in the Far East; that Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Company, Eugene Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and several members of the du Pont family were life members of the leauge at $100 each; and that a campaign for funds among merchant ship lines in 1933 netted a total of $1785 in contributions to the league.

No Gratitude by Shippers

But it was explained that Messrs. Schwab, Grace and the du Ponts had joined the league before the World War; that membership is now forbidden to shipbuilding interests; and that the $1785 from the ship lines was a mere drop in the bucket to what the league had hoped to obtain from these sources in view of the fact that the league is engaged in advocating and attempting to arouse popular support for a stronger American merchant marine.

In fact, Nelson Macy, president of the league, indicated that in his opinion the ship lines had shown something less than proper gratitude to the league for its work.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman, recalled the fact that the German Navy League previous to the World War had conducted extensive propaganda activities including illustrated lectures to whip up German public support for a big navy and attributed Germany entrance into the pre-war naval race as partly the results of this effort.

He attempted to draw an analogy between this pre-war German Navy League and the activities of the American organization at present.

Denied Any Analogy

Mr. Macy stoutly denied any such analogy, pointing out that the German league had been sponsored and subsidized by the German Government, whereas his league at present depends for its meagre income entirely on contributions of individuals.

He added at another point in the proceedings that the league is quite satisfied with the present naval program contained in the Vinson-Trammell bill for construction of a treaty strength American navy by 1942 and that his organization is now devoting all its time toward the reconstruction of an American merchant marine adequate to assist the navy in time of war.

Ship Lines Were Timid

The campaign for contributions from the ship lines was undertaken after the Black investigation into ship subsidies had opened, and apparently failed largely because the lines were unwilling to implicate themselves in such activities at a time when they were under heavy fire for other forms of lobbying.

Senator Nye implied that the purpose of the league was to counteract if possible the adverse publicity the lines were receiving at the time, but to this Mr. Macy took exception insisting that the only purpose of the campaign was to obtain funds for the league and that there was no necessary connection between timing of the campaigns and the predicament of the lines.

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Philadelphia Urged To Rebuild Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10—Honoring a pioneer in city planning, the Fairmount Park Art Association, at its sixty-fourth annual meeting here, ordered a medal struck for Frederic A. Delano, president of the American Planning and Civic Association at Washington, D. C.

Co-ordination of the work of four Philadelphia agencies devoted to recreational activity, was forecast by Walter H. Thomas, director of city planning. The Mayor, he stated, plans to take steps in this direction.

Mr. Thomas stated that the city has 887 miles of "paper streets," which have been laid out but never built up He proposed that these could be replanned, and that 10 per cent of their area could be converted into park and playground space.

Pedestrians Advised To Wear Red Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—After witnessing a traffic accident in which two aged persons were knocked down by an automobile, Mayor Percy J. Benbough has proposed a novel safeguard for elderly people to wear on their coat sleeves at night when crossing the highway.

The device consists of an ordinary bicycle tail light. The Mayor explained that it should be fastened to the arm of the coat by pedestrians when crossing the street.

"I made a test which proved that this little light will cut down pedestrian accidents at night," Mayor Benbough said. "I pinned the light to the arm of a friend. I drove my car down the street while he stepped from the curb. I had difficulty seeing my friend but I could see the red light on his arm from a distance of about 200 feet."

Mayor Benbough announced he will buy 500 of these lights and distribute them to elderly persons who want them.

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Hoffman Backed By Young GOP In New Jersey Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 10—Young Republicans of New Jersey are today lined up solidly behind Gov. Harold G. Hoffman against the Old Guard faction of their party following the adoption of a resolution by them in a secret session here Saturday, when they voted 15 to 1, with two not voting, that the charges against Governor Hoffman were "without foundation."

The resolution, which was offered by John Macko of Raritan, reviews briefly the charges of the Old Guard group against Governor Hoffman and accuses it of having "ventured on a campaign of smearing and besmirching" him and with having "repeatedly misinterpreted, both verbally and through the newspapers," his action and his "courageous, fearless and honest efforts to restore the Republican Party to its proper place" in the State.

Praise for Hoffman

The Young Republicans have "thoroughly analyzed all the charges and accusations made by these certain individuals, groups and newspapers," it continues, and are "convinced that these charges are without foundation, and that Harold G. Hoffman is a Republican and has been at all times, and that he is interested in the Republican Party, and in the future welfare of the State of New Jersey."

The resolution then places the Young Republicans of the State on record as endorsing the actions and leadership of Governor Hoffman, and they express their confidence in him and recognize him as the titular head of the Republican Party in the State.

One Negative Vote

Eugene Hoffman, Essex County chairman of the Young Republicans and a member of the Essex Clean Government organization, cast the only negative vote, with Mrs. Dolly MacArthur, Essex County vice-chairman of the Young Republicans, and Banks Moyer of Washington, declining to vote.

Albert R. Hermann of Milltown, chairman of the Young Republicans, said the committee did not discuss the Hauptmann case and the Governor's activities in connection with it.

The Young Republicans were reported to have considered a resolution demanding that some of the older men in the State step aside and leave the conduct of the party to the younger men, but Mr. Hermann, who is executive clerk to Governor Hoffman, was said to have persuaded them from acting on this resolution.

'Mickey Mouse' Aids Teachers of Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—"Mickey Mouse" is aiding the school children of Spain to a better understanding of at least one of the three R's—that of reading—according to an exhibition entitled, "The Textbook of the Future and Its Forerunners," being held at the National Arts Club here. Textbooks from 20 countries are shown under auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

Arithmetic is glorified in several of the books, particularly those in the Chinese and Italian languages. Schoolbooks used by the children of Ethiopia are chiefly in French and Amharic. In this group is a pamphlet personally designed by Emperor Haile Selassie for use in instructing illiterate Ethiopian prisoners. Russia's schoolbooks are painted in broad, square-cut designs of vivid colors and are devoted, in most instances, to child versions of industrial themes.

The German volumes include a song book cheerfully illustrated to add human interest to the usual page of printed musical notes.

French publishers show an animal book, published in Paris, which is receiving much favorable comment.

Modern America is considering many changes in textbook designs, according to sponsors of the exhibition. The oldest schoolbook shown is a grammar by Donatus printed by Gutenberg in 1450, before his Bible appeared. The show will continue through Feb. 28.

Rail Routings Resumed As Chilean Strike Ends

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 10 (AP)—A week-long railway strike, which for a time tied up transportation in some parts of Chile, was believed virtually settled here as all trains resumed their schedules.

Unofficial estimates placed the number of arrests at about 400 in Santiago and about 200 throughout the rest of Chile. Small groups were still out on strike at Concepcion and San Rosendo.

A Parade of Prints
Fashion's first clarion call for "prints" started the big parade in our third floor Dress Shops. Now they are drawn up in brilliant array for your inspection . . . print silks, crepes, tissue taffetas! Prices keep step with your budget!
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Quotes From Congress

Congress and the Supreme Court—Fundamental Legislation—Postal Service in 'Poorest Way' —Civic Virtue Statue for Farley?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator James P. Pope (D), Idaho:

Since the decision of the Supreme Court I have received letters from about 1500 farmers in my State. These were in response to a request by me for their opinions and advice. About 85 per cent of them have urged that Congress act in their behalf. About 75 per cent of them are in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, if necessary, to limit the power of the Supreme Court or enlarge the power of Congress to permit effective legislation.

Representative Maury Maverick (D), Texas:

I just wonder sometimes if we are really doing anything this session of a real fundamental nature. It looks like we may not have any neutrality legislation to keep us out of war. I hope this is not so. We seem to have no real solution of our real problems—we do not even discuss them—and we are not meeting fundamental issues face to face.

Representative John Taber (R), New York:

The Post Office Department, I think it will be generally conceded, is being managed in about the poorest way the Post Office Department of this country ever has been managed. Under that Prince of Bourbons, General Farley, the service is just about 50 per cent of what it was four years ago.

Representative Vito Marcantonio (R), New York:

The City of New York is about to dispose of one of its statues known as Civic Virtue. I wonder if it would not be possible for the committeee to appropriate funds with which to purchase this statue and place it in front of the Post Office Building in Washington, which in the final analysis is the last refuge of civic virtue. (Laughter.)

Representative James M. Mead (D), Pennsylvania:

The record of the past three years is one of which the Postmaster General can be justly proud. He has kept his organization intact; he has increased the services rendered the people; and with all this he has balanced the books of the department, something which few Postmasters General have been able to do.

Representative Clarence J. McLeod (R), Michigan:

In its first dose, inflation has a taste to the public palate of almost saccharine sweetness. Therein lies its great danger. It is the deadliest of all economic drugs, one dose of which is sufficient to make a confirmed addict of any nation. In the long run, it harms most those whom it is supposed to assist.

Representative William Ditter (R), Pennsylvania:

The silver purchasing program is a part of the weird scheme adopted by the Administration and dignified by the name of monetary policy, by which the wealth of El Dorado was to be fantastically and artificially created.

Danubian Pact Offered France

(Continued from Page 1)

count of last week's conversations among central European kings and diplomats.

Up to Them

The breakdown of attempts to have Russia guarantee Austrian independence was confirmed by the two statesmen's decision to pursue the five-power plan without the help of the major nations.

Observers said a growing realization that the economic salvation of the Danubian nations depends on themselves alone was largely responsible for the plan. Officials indicated France would approve it providing it leaves the way open for the eventual adherence of the big powers.

Turkey and Greece may be asked to join the five-power pact if it proves workable.

Baldwin Government Rushing Plans For Huge Defense Program

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The British Government applied full pressure today to complete its rearmament program which the Conservative press now predicted would be financed by a loan of possibly £400,000,000.

The defense departments worked at top speed to have the full program for expansion and modernization of the Empire's three defense forces—the army, navy, and air force—ready for submission to Parliament early next month.

Il Duce Was Ready

A new statement, attributed to Premier Benito Mussolini, that the Italo-Ethiopian war "may yet be a world-wide disaster," ushered in the week of intensive work.

The Sunday Observer quoted Il Duce as having told Sir Arnold Wilson, a Member of Parliament, in an interview that he was ready to accept the recent Franco-British peace plan tentatively as a basis for negotiations when the proposals for a partition of Ethiopia were repudiated by Britain.

"We shall not soon forget the language used by your statesmen," Premier Mussolini was quoted. "You have turned a colonial war into what may yet be a world-wide disaster."

Delay in Sanctions

While the Government aimed to tighten its defenses, competent London sources predicted a delay, at least temporarily, in any extension of sanctions against Italy, in favor of a possible new drive for peace by conciliation.

These sources believed Premier Mussolini was turning more favorably to a peaceful solution, in view of the difficulties confronting his armies in East Africa, where the spring rainy season was approaching rapidly.

High British sources, meanwhile, watched as closely the central European situation aroused by the rearmament of Germany.

They took some optimism from the results of last week's diplomatic conferences at Paris in which the Near Eastern countries were reported to have emphasized anew their readiness to act with France, Britain and the League of Nations, presumably in the event of a German attack on Austria.

Other Concerns

In contrast, however, some concern was expressed over the impending ratification by the Chamber of Deputies of the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact, expected to be given tomorrow.

Informed British sources said this pact would offer a strong setback to German foreign policy, ending in failure the Reich's reported attempts to prevent a rapprochement between Russia and western powers.

Adolf Hitler, it was understood here, intends to protest the pact as an isolation of Germany from the Locarno Pact, under which France, Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium guaranteed western European peace.

Bill Revokes License From Drunken Drivers

(Continued from Page 1)

an operator's license is granted, its renewal is automatic.

Senator Baldwin said the bills further provide that magistrates or police justices shall make a formal endorsement of convictions for major traffic offenses, like speeding or reckless driving, upon the back of an operator's or chauffeur's license or upon the renewal stub following such convictions.

Two Years to Wait

"All persons convicted hereafter of a fourth offense infraction or violation shall have their license to operate a motor vehicle revoked, if the measures are passed," Senator Baldwin continued, "and, except in cases of reversal or appeal, shall not have such license restored, nor shall new licenses be issued before the expiration of two years from such conviction, and not then without the taking of new tests and the payment of a fee of $50 per person for such tests.

Permanent Revocation

"All persons who have had their licenses revoked on two occasions within a period of 10 years prior to the enactment of this law, shall forfeit permanently the privilege of operating a motor vehicle or motorcycle within this State."

This act, Mr. Baldwin said, would take effect on June 1, 1936, if passed.

Mr. Baldwin recalled that in 1912 motor vehicle fatalities throughout the country represented 2.9 persons in each 100,000 of population. In 1933 this figure had increase to 23.3 persons in each 100,000 population, he added.

"The battle cry of war has taken thousands of lives down through the centuries, but today the battle cry of motor-vehicle operation bids fair to take a toll almost as large. I will vigorously press for the passage of these bills."

Parents' Aid Asked In Safe Road Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Joining in the fight to reduce the toll of automobile accidents, particularly those in which children are involved, Superintendent of Playgrounds George Hjelte has issued an appeal to parents to keep their children from playing in the city streets.

"Judging by the records for the first week of this year, 1936 appears to be well on its way to surpass last year's total of automobile accidents in Los Angeles. The needless sacrifice of little children who are struck by cars while playing in the streets continues to form one of the cruelest aspects of the situation," the superintendent stated.

"Children living too far away from public recreation centers to reach them readily should be required to play in yards, on vacant lots of which the owners do not object, or wherever suitable space is available. But by no means should they be permitted to play their games in the paths of fast-moving motor vehicles."

Superintendent Hjelte announced that the playground and recreation department stood ready to assist all parents to develop backyards of homes into playgrounds as well as to outline programs for home recreation.

School Course in Driving Advised in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Students in the California high schools should be instructed how to operate motor vehicles, delegates to the California Association of Highway Patrolmen resolved here at their annual convention. The resolution was adopted after receipt of telegrams and letters from educators and law enforcement officials.

Two who warmly endorsed the program were Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of public instruction, and William May Garland, president of the California Safety Council.

In his address, Gov. Frank F Merriam declared that "relentless patrolling of the highways is the only way we can assure safety to our people." He criticized recent court decisions in this State holding that speeding is lawful, unless reckless driving can be shown.

"It is unfortunate that we have such a situation and I am one who disagrees with those rulings," Governor Merriam said.

"If you see any state official speeding, give that official a citation."

Saturday Reported Day of Most Crashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10—The drunken driver has contributed much to the change which has made Saturday, instead of Sunday, the day of the week on which most highway accidents occur, according to J. Borton Weeks, chairman of the Governor's Highway Safety Council and president of the Keystone Automobile Club.

The trend towards Saturday as the most dangerous day of the week for motorists first became apparent in 1931, says Mr. Weeks. But in 1935 it outranked Sunday in fatalities, injuries and property damage.

"We think it very significant," Mr. Weeks declares, "that Saturday accidents have topped the Sunday totals in the last three years. In our opinion, it is no mere coincidence that this reversal should occur in the years when night and early morning crashes increased so alarmingly."

The problem of intoxicated pedestrians is also touched upon by Mr. Weeks in considering the 1935 accident figures in Pennsylvania. "It is worthy of note," he points out, "that of the pedestrians killed 108 were reported 'apparently intoxicated.'"

Millions of Jobs Promised by Knox Without New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—A revival of business and jobs for millions of unemployed only waits on the turning away of Americans from New Deal "waste" to the system by which "the millhand of today is the employer of tomorrow," Col. Frank Knox, aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination, said in a national broadcast here over the week end.

Once the people veto "this quarrel between business and the Federal Administration," he said, prosperity will be a natural consequence, but needs the following sixpoint program:

1. Balance the budget.
2. Cut the cost of government to the bone.
3. Establish and maintain a currency which will ring true on the market counters of the world.
4. Quit "these everlasting investigations" into private enterprise which for the most part are designed to intimidate rather than reform.
5. Restore private enterprise to its rightful owners.
6. Regulate business so it conducts itself in the best interest of all the people.

In return for these things, Colonel Knox declared that he as an employer of about 2000 persons, would be able to give more jobs and that from the assurance he had had from other business men, "jobs will be waiting for several millions of men and women."

It is "common sense," he said, that nothing of the kind is feasible for business men at this time "with the continual threat of more Government competition; with the unending investigations which take men away from their business and cost them money; with taxes mounting in many cases to as much, practically, as they pay their people in wages; with the tampering of the dollar; with the verbal attacks aimed directly at them by Government officials who want nothing so much as they want the capture of private enterprise and with it the savings of the people."

New Deal on Defensive, Knox Tells Republicans

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, told members of the Republican League of Pennsylvania today that "the New Deal is now on the defensive."

"There was a time when President Roosevelt referred to himself as 'the quarterback of the team,'" said Colonel Kuox. "It does not look like the same team or the same quarterback. It has made a 'safety' play in recalling the cotton, potatoes and tobacco laws, and is now compelled to start all over again from its own 20-yard line with the length of the field to go for a touchdown.

"If there is any lesson to be gained by this experiment, it is that the strategy of the New Deal quarterback has neither been good football, good politics nor good government."

Stating that "to date the New Dealers have spent billions of dollars," Colonel Knox added that "unfortunately too few of our people realize that all the people will have to pay for this spending spree."

"Today," he said, "the man working for a wage of $25 a week surrenders more than $5 from his weekly wage envelope—more than a full day's pay—to government upkeep."

Colonel Knox said it is difficult to convince the people who pay no income taxes that taxes fall on all.

He suggested that every business man, in labeling his own product, might put on the label the amount of taxes the consumer pays when the product is bought.

"Nor could this be considered an affront to government," he said "On the contrary, it would be a distinct benefit to those charged with the conduct of public affairs. It would make the people tax conscious and would halt definitely wasteful spending of their money.

"With all the people tax conscious, the problem of providing good government is greatly simplified."

Congress Drops Neutrality Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

the farm bill right of way, and it is expected to be enacted within a day or two.

Farm Bill and Bonus

Then will be raised the problems of taxation to meet the required $500,000,000 of farm subsidy. A tax bill is expected to go to Congress soon, including at the outset only the farm tax—by an anonymous title—and perhaps some other minor alterations to give the measure the look of a general revenue bill.

The question of amortizing the bonus is in cold storage, and with it inflationist sentiment. The Patmanites have not been able to concentrate the strength they had hoped, and until a bonus tax or amortization bill is introduced, they appear stranded. But once the measure is in the open, an argument for payment by greenbacks will be in order.

Politically, the Monday morning air is thick, due to the prevalent view that you get more space in Monday morning newspapers due to dearth of other news.

Fess Tilts at Borah

Former Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio sets his lance against Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, crying that "the Republican standard-bearer must have a record of having supported more Republican measures than Democratic measures."

He urges freedom for private initiative against government competition in industry, sound money, individual liberty, an economy of abundance, a protective tariff, implying that Senator Borah is against all these things. Senator Fess thus becomes the spokesman for the "Old Guard" against Senator Borah's rushing appeal to voters in various states to support him, and not the "old deal."

Others Keep Hands In

The other candidates kept their hands in over the week end. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said that "courageous economy and courageous taxation" would lead the way out of the present fiscal situation, which he described as "little short of a shambles."

Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, also discussed finance, saying that recent Administration pronouncements on finance were "shallow pretense," and that the coming deficit would be "the largest the nation has ever run up in time of peace." The Republican National Committee also issued a pamphlet, Lest We Forget, summarizing such new-deal events as cancellation of the airmail contracts, devaluation of the dollar, and so on.

A host of other statements testified to the turbulent times.

Tracks of Cosmic Rays On Stratosphere Film

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—Three months' study of film sent to the height of 12½ miles last November in the stratosphere balloon Explorer II of the National Geographic Society-U. S. Army Air Corps have revealed the tracks of cosmic rays exhibiting the awesome force of 100,000,000 volts.

Dr. T. Russell Wilkins, professor of physics at the University of Rochester, interpreted the minute specks on the film as the mark of the nucleus of a helium atom knocked out of a heavier atom by the impact of a cosmic ray from outer space. He fixed the terrific voltage as the minimum necessary to produce the effect as shown on the film.

Nye Denies Rumor Of Any Whitewash In Morgan Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Munitions Committee which has just completed its inquiry into the causes of the United States' entry into the World War, today publicly disproved the impression that its report would "whitewash" the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

In an address before the New Masses Forum here last night, the Senator asserted the record showed that bankers were "in the heart and center of a system that made our going to war inevitable."

"We started in 1914 with a neutrality policy which permitted the sale of arms and munitions to belligerents, but which forbade loans to belligerents," he said. "Then in the name of our own business welfare, President Wilson permitted the policy to be stretched to the extent of permitting the House of Morgan to supply the credit needs of the Allies. After this error of neutrality, the road to war was paved and greased for us."

With regard to newspaper reports that the examination of the Morgan partners "was concluded with a handshaking all around and a general agreement that we had wound up by whitewashing the Morgan interests," Senator Nye said he would admit there was "some handshaking," but that there was "not a single member of the Senate Committee of Inquiry that believes the inquiry has afforded a clean bill of health to the House of Morgan."

"It would not be fair to say that the House of Morgan took us to war to save their investment in the Allies," he continued, "but the record of fact makes it altogether fair to say that these bankers were in the heart and center of a system that made our going to war inevitable."

Virginia's Parole Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. George C. Peery has transmitted to the General Assembly his report on pardons and other acts of clemency during the past two years. The report shows a total of 531, as compared to 674 in 1932-34, 527 in 1930-32 and 371 in 1928-30. He reported 373 conditional pardons, nine absolute pardons, 19 commutations of sentences, 21 remissions of fines, 92 removals of political disabilities and 17 reprieves.

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Simpson's
CANADA

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

that Mussolini told Sir Arnold Wilson, a member of Parliament, that he was ready to accept the Hoare-Laval peace plan as a tentative basis of negotiations.

Standstill—Germany's Foreign Creditors Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin—Germany's foreign creditors under the Standstill Agreements, meeting here today, are expected to continue the understanding. Since 1931, German indebtedness has been decreased through depreciation of the dollar and the pound sterling from 23,000,000,000 Reichmarks to 10,500,000,000 Reichmarks. Influx of tourists to the German Olympic Games this year is expected to lift Germany still further out of the "red."

Fuller account on Financial Page.

Income Tax—Government Presses Raskob Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—When John J. Raskob, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was assessed $617,316 for a deficiency in his 1929 income tax returns, he complained that it was unfair political persecution by the Government. The Government's reply was a bill against Mr. Raskob for $1,026,340.40 more.

The Government, which is taking similar action against both Mr. Raskob and Pierre S. du Pont contends that the two men sold their stock to each other and bought it back to establish "fictitious losses." Both men are active in the American Liberty League, which has attacked the New Deal bitterly.

Details of Raskob controversy: Page 3.

Sanctions—Experts Finishing Report on Oil

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—The eagerly-awaited report of the committee of experts on oil sanctions is being polished off. While findings are not officially disclosed, evidence from various sources indicates such conclusions as the following:

1. Delay in application of oil sanctions has enabled Italy to "carry on" until the heavy rains of May and to start its autumn offensive, let come what may.
2. Fresh oil supplies will be needed soon after the fall campaign starts.
3. Italy with a tanker fleet of 82 ships, to be augmented by 70,000 tons of naval transport, appears to be independent in the matter of transporting oil.
4. Italy, which has built factories and started the manufacture of oil substitutes, would be unable to fill a gap resulting from possible stoppage of oil supplies.

This report is just a fact-finding one. It remains for the League to decide on a course of action.

Alcohol—Federal Administrator Named

Washington (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Capt. Wilford S. Alexander of Meriden, Conn., to be administrator of the Federal Alcohol Administration.

'First Class'—Abolished on Atlantic Liners

Paris—The designation of "first class" was abolished on all Atlantic passenger liners under an agreement reached by the North Atlantic Passengers Shipping Conference, the Associated Press reported. Liners that until now have had first, second and third classes will be designated as cabin ships, that is, one class. The ships will also have a less-expensive tourist class. This action resulted from a dispute precipitated by the Queen Mary, which is entirely a cabin ship, a fact that permits lower rates for passengers.

Raskob Gets Bill For $1,026,340.40 More Income Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—To John J. Raskob's charge that it was unfair in levying a deficiency tax assessment on him and his business associate, Pierre S. duPont, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has replied by sending Mr. Raskob a bill for an additional $1,026,340.40.

The Treasury said this amount was due on "unreported income" in 1929. An extra assessment of $617,316 had been demanded from the former chairman of the Democratic National Committee and prominent American Liberty League member.

The Government's Charge

The Government charges that the two men sold their stock to each other and then bought it back to establish "fictitious losses." Mr. Raskob has termed the Government's move, "political persecution," pointing to the Liberty League's activities against President Roosevelt.

The latest petition in the case contends that Mr. Raskob's income for the year 1929 should have been $4,875,057 larger than was reported. This sum, it is charged, was either unreported or improperly deducted for stock sale losses.

Mr. Raskob, in an earlier statement, admitted the stock sales but held that he and Mr. du Pont had merely taken advantage of the provision in the income tax law, allowing taxpayers to take advantage of losses incurred through the drop in the market value of stocks.

The Treasury's Reply

The Treasury's reply held:

"That on or about Nov. 13, 1929, petitioner entered into a plan, agreement and understanding with one Pierre S. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., which said plan, agreement and understanding, was that petitioner and said du Pont should attempt to create fictitious losses for the purpose of understating their net taxable incomes respectively for the year 1929.

"That the aforesaid plan, agreement and understanding was to be carried out by petitioner and said du Pont in the following manner, to wit: that du Pont was to pretend to make sales of securities to petitioner at prices below cost to him, and that petitioner was to pretend to make sales of securities to said du Pont at prices below cost to him, and that du Pont was to pretend to make resales to petitioner of securities so previously acquired and that petitioner was to pretend to make sales to du Pont of securities so previously acquired from him until the petitioner and said du Pont should have accomplished their common purpose and design of creating fictitious losses for use in understating their respective taxable net income for 1929."

Woman Professor In New Zealand On Honors List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z. — Among the New Zealand recipients of New Year honors is Prof. Ann Gilchrist Strong, dean of the home science department of Otago University, who becomes a member of the Order of the British Empire.

Mrs. Strong has been the head of this department since its establishment some years ago. She has trained numbers of teachers of home science, who are spreading through the schools, knowledge of cooking and domestic management.

The home science department is also the center of a valuable instructional service by means of radio, and through the Association of Country Education its work reaches farmers' wives by means of traveling tutors.

Mrs. Strong was born in the United States, educated at Bucknell and Columbia universities. She was professor of home economics and dean of women at the University of Tennessee, and director of household arts at the University of Cincinnati.

Neutrals to Supervise Chaco Prisoner Trade

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 10 (AP)—The neutral nations which assisted in terminating the war between Paraguay and Bolivia are preparing to supervise the exchange of the many thousand military prisoners held by the two former enemies.

The Paraguayan Congress has ratified the protocol for the exchange of prisoners and the Bolivian Congress is expected to approve the treaty soon.

The neutral nations—the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay—already have appointed military commissioners to watch the exchange.

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Winter Continues To Pile Up Record With No End Seen

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Worse and more of it was the weather forecast today as the frigid wave continued in the second month of an apparent assault to pound the mercury as far down in the thermometers as possible.

Fatalities continued in the sub-zero areas as the total for the year went well past the half thousand mark. Suffering continued. Threats of floods and danger from the expected breakup of ice jams hung over many sections. Shortages of fuel, food, and water in other places were reported as serious.

Railroads in the corn belt continued to hold trains at terminals. Many through trains arrived hours late and others remained stalled in deep snow banks overnight. Air lines experienced difficulty with snow-covered landing fields and many bus lines were forced to cancel all schedules. Schools in many states remained closed. Public buildings were turned into temporary shelters for the homeless.

Cold Spreads Far South

Zero temperatures spread as far south as Missouri and eastward across lower Michigan. Temperatures in most areas of the Great Plains and northern Rocky Mountain states and many of the Middle Western states were materially higher than 24 hours ago as the worst of the storm swept toward the Atlantic coast.

The general forecast for the Mississippi Valley states was for clear and continued cold today. The lowest official reading last night was 20 degrees below zero at Williston, N. D.

For the eastern states, the forecast was generally fair and colder, with snow predicted in western New York, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine.

More Cold Expected

Temperatures during the last 24 hours rose in the Atlantic and Pacific coast states and the plains states, but were lower in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the Great Lakes regions.

Traffic fatalities over the week end were recorded at 33.

Frantic rescue efforts were under way on Lake Michigan where two fishermen and a coast guardsman who attempted to rescue them were adrift. Seven CCC men adrift on a large ice floe off Cape Cod, Mass., were rescued.

Half a ton of food was finally taken to marooned residents of Tangier Island in Chesapeake Bay.

In Chicago, the forecaster predicted the mercury would again drop to the -10.3 minimum reached yesterday. A rare phenomenon of two sun dogs was seen here yesterday which led the amateur predictions that bitter cold was here for a long stay. Sun dogs were described as fragmentary rainbows on either side of the sun, caused by the refraction of light on ice particles in the upper atmosphere.

Food Pushed to Islands In Chesapeake Bay

CRISFIELD, Md., Feb. 8 (AP)—A battle to take food on sleds to marooned islanders in Chesapeake Bay left a state policeman overcome and five other persons balked. They were members of a group of 15 who undertook to restock the larders of Tangier and Smith Islands, 10 miles out in the ice-choked Bay.

The first objective of the relief party was the Travis, anchored in an open stretch of water nearly midway to the islands. The cutter was to put them across on the ice on the island side and they were to press on afoot.

New York's Cold Wave Goes Into Fourth Week

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—New York State's unusually prolonged cold wave entered its fourth week today, with temperatures dropping far below zero at some points.

A reading of 22 degrees below zero was reported at Millerton, near the New York - Connecticut border. Six inches of fresh snow lay on the ground.

Watertown, near the Canadian border, reported a reading of 15 below.

At Rochester, Syracuse and Albany temperatures were near the zero mark early today.

Continued cold weather was forecast for eastern and western New York, with possible snow flurries.

Miners Refuse Overtime; Want More Men Hired

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10 (AP)—More than 5000 miners laid aside their picks Saturday, declining to take advantage of union permission to work an extra day in a step to combat coal shortages. They included 900 from a single mine operated by the Pittsburgh Coal Company. There a spokesman for the miners said:

"We want more men put to work instead of more working days for those already on the pay roll."

Temperatures slipped to sub-zero levels in western Pennsylvania, and coal prices leaped up 20 to 30 cents a ton.

It Huffed and It Puffed—to No Avail

Wide World — Stuck in the Drifts for 14 Hours Near Jackson, Wis.

French Stirred By Reports Of Rhine Rearming

PARIS, Feb. 10 (AP)—Gen. Henri Albert Niessel charged yesterday that Germany has moved 40,000 fully armed men into the demilitarized Rhineland zone under the guise of constabulary detachments.

"The extent of Germany's military preparations," he told a reserve officer's convention, "can have only one explanation—to terrorize the weak and to force the strong to negotiate."

He described the alleged force of 40,000 as entirely separate from the ordinary police.

Highly Mobile Force

"They are a highly mobile force, with military garrisons," General Niessel said. "They are provided with machine guns, armored cars, bomb and flame-throwers, and an engineer and signal corps.

"It is hard to conceive of police needing such equipment."

An official, who corroborated the General's statement, indicated that the French Government believed the alleged German action was "the first step toward out and out violation of the demilitarized zone."

Secret Troops

General Niessel also asserted there were from 30 to 40 divisions of "secret frontier covering troops" in Germany, and said that many of them also were stationed in the demilitarized Rhineland.

Frequently interrupted by long bursts of applause, General Niessel declared:

"The spirit of Germany is not changed despite the leaders' occasional protests of peaceful intentions. . . .

"The only way to live at peace with a nation possessed of such a passion for violence is to confront it with force equally strong."

A French official, supporting the statement by the former member of armament on land and in the air has been matched by their equal on behalf of the sea force. The only difference is that whereas in the former two arms, the limit of development is set by this Government itself, in the case of the navy it is controlled by the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, on the basis of a ratio of 35 per cent of British naval strength, which at the moment permits Germany a fleet of 420,000 tons.

This figure indicates an end to be reached, rather than one already reached. In fact, it is estimated that at the present rate of building Germany will reach this agreed maximum tonnage by 1941 or 1942. The agreement, it should be repeated, fixes a ratio between the sizes of the British and German fleets, not any definite figure for Germany so that if the London Naval Conference leads to an increase in British naval tonnage, it will automatically increase this country's also.

"Sloop Escorts"

Germany's present fleet has an essential strength of 127,000 tons, with about 112,000 tons under construction. An air of mystery long veiled the German naval developments, which was partially lifted by the publication of the German Naval Manual, in which details and some illustrations of new types of fighting craft already constructed or under construction were given.

Of intriguing interest, particularly because there are no such ships in other navies, are the sloop escorts—10 of them, 600 tons each. Such ships—designated "F 1"—are armed with two 10.5 centimeter guns, four 3.7 cm anti-aircraft guns, and will have a speed, according to some experts, of about 30 knots. Whether these ships will be primarily used for mine sweeping—or for what defensive or offensive purposes—is left to the layman to conjecture. Since other smaller, but speedier, ships are being built, including the so-called "R" ships, four of 90 tons carrying two machine guns, and 16 of 45 tons, with one machine gun each, the idea has been spread in certain quarters that in this way Germany seeks to tide over the period before the larger units are constructed, since these new ships are additional to the smaller fighting craft now being constructed.

Germany's naval program for 1936, according to a reliable authority will include two new battleships and an aircraft carrier, two 10,000-ton armored cruisers with 8-inch guns, a number of destroyers and some large submarines. The new battleships, it is anticipated, will be larger than the Ersatz-Elsass and the Ersatz-Hessen, 26,000 tons each, now under construction, and will probably carry heavier guns than the 11 inch which these latter carry. The aircraft carrier will probably exceed 20,000 tons.

Unified Command

The increase in size of the German Navy is also shown in the fact that whereas the naval personnel was only 15,000 in 1934, it was 34,000 at the end of 1935, and is still increasing.

Simultaneous with the growth of the new navy has also come a reorganization of this arm of the services. There has now been established a unified command of the navy so that Admiral-of-the-Fleet Erich Raeder is responsible only to Herr Hitler. Kiel on the Baltic Sea has been made the chief naval station, and Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea, is the secondary base. Much repair work has also been done, it is reported, upon the fortifications, for example, the island of Borkum off the mouth of the River Ems, which were dismantled according to the Treaty of Versailles.

Philadelphia Enlists Motorists for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10—Philadelphia should take the lead in the nationwide drive for highway safety, Mayor S. Davis Wilson declared in proclaiming the week of March 2 "Philadelphia Safety Week." The Keystone Automobile Club, the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, and police and traffic organizations will put on special features, but the Mayor is particularly interested in gaining the support of individual drivers.

"Legislation alone cannot be relied upon to make our highways safe," he said. "Safety can be obtained only through the serious and conscientious determination of the public to attain it by giving its unreserved co-operation to law-enforcement agencies and by fully obeying all traffic laws and ordinances, rules and regulations to that end," the proclamation reads.

'Numbers' Declared Prime Racket By Head of 'G-Men'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Calling the "numbers game" the nation's greatest "racket," J. Edgar Hoover said today his "G-men" are the "bird dogs" in a drive on organized crime. Agents of the intelligence bureau of the Department of Justice, he explained, are working with police departments.

When gangsters step across state lines, or interfere with interstate commerce, he said, the "G-men" have authority to do the 'collaring" and the prosecuting themselves.

"Local officers have been co-operative in our joint efforts to stamp out the leech of racketeering, which is sucking at the country's business life," Mr. Hoover declared in an interview. "We can work closely, for our ends are the same. Mayor La-Guardia of New York has been especially co-operative."

Federal charges stand against persons suspected of participating in the racket which sought to corner the artichoke market. Mayor La-Guardia moved against the same group when he issued a proclamation recently stopping all sale of artichokes.

Asserting that "gambling is a racket which is often hard for local officers to cope with," Mr. Hoover said the scheme of selling daily bets on financial figures exacts a tremendous toll. Federal agents, he pointed out, can attack this racket directly only when the bets are sent through the mails or by express.

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Tin Can Tourists Open Convention in Florida

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Tin Can Tourists of the World, organization of carefree citizens struck by the wanderlust, opens its sixteenth annual convention here today.

A parade will depict the evolution of the tin can tourist since the group was founded in Tampa in 1920.

Japan Stands With 'Have-Nots' Demanding Colonial New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 10—Japan today took her stand with those nations desiring a new deal distribution of colonies and raw materials.

Hailing recent statements of British and American statesmen and publicists, recognizing the reality of this problem as signs of progress, a Foreign Office spokesman characterized the unequal distribution of raw materials and the policy of closing markets to foreign goods as a main cause in disturbance of the peace. He divided the nations of the world into three classes: First, those satisfied with the present situation; second, those lacking in vitality and ability to develop the resources which they possess; third, those able to develop natural resources, but shut off from them. The spokesman clearly indicated that Japan belonged to the third category.

Obstacles Mentioned

Questioned as to whether Japan cannot buy raw materials freely, he replied that political obstacles often prevented Japanese enterprise from developing the natural resources of other lands. He cited the non-realization clause in the Soviet-Japanese treaty permitting Japan to develop East Siberia economically. He mentioned incidentally the accusation of Congressman Sirovitch that Japanese boats off the coast of Alaska carried on espionage under the guise of fishing. He had already called this accusation an "intelligence credulity test for the American public."

Japanese statesmen are too realistic to anticipate any significant voluntary redistribution of the world's colonies.

Double Objective

The spokesman's long declaration is probably designed to register the Japanese sense of grievance for a double objective—first to excuse the past, and any possible future, aggressive moves on the Asiatic continent, and second to furnish an argument for realization of one of Japan's main commercial objectives, namely freer access of Japanese goods to colonial markets, especially British colonies located in Asia and Africa.

There are persistent press reports that Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira will press this matter after returning to London from his long leave here.

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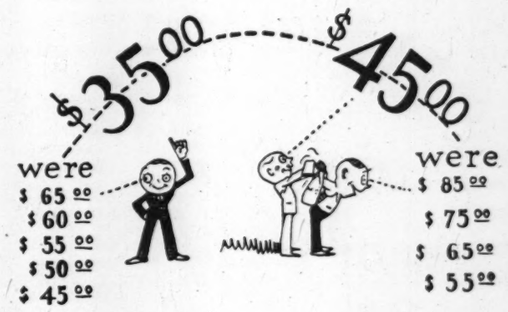

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Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour and milk. Stir, cooking until thick. Beat eggs and add them to the sauce stirring well. Add SHREDDED Codfish and chopped pimento. Turn into greased loaf or fish mold. Set mold in pan of warm water and bake until set, about 45 minutes to one hour. Unmold and serve hot. If ring mold be used, fill center with peas, cooked asparagus or creamed mushrooms. (Serves 6.)

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'Boys' Republic' Hailed as Curb On New York Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Four hundred members of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, said to be the largest self-governing juvenile club in the United States, started their organization upon its fifth year Feb. 7 with a distinguished record behind it for preventing crime in tenement districts of the lower East Side. During the club's entire history, no member has been arrested, it was said.

The background of the Republic's efforts to help boys keep clear of crime was reviewed by the board of directors when they met here on Wednesday afternoon, and it was recalled that the club began in a single room. It now has a large clubhouse with complete equipment and a summer camp. Two specific requests have been made for the development of branches in other parts of New York.

Boys Govern Themselves

Members are drawn entirely from boys of 14 to 18 years of age, and the club is governed as if it were a municipality. Officers are elected by the group to make and administer its laws, and they conduct the Republic's affairs in a six-story city hall on East Third Street, near the East River.

Emphasizing the importance of crime prevention as compared with crime repression, particularly in those areas of New York which contain few social advantages, Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction, told the directors of the club that the constructive use of leisure was one of the best methods for keeping boys out of trouble with the law.

"We must continue our efforts to deal more effectively with those who are already engaged in crime by a strengthening of every process in the administration of criminal justice," Mr. MacCormick declared. "We shall not get very far, however, in the control of crime until we begin to attack it at its source. The boys of today who drift into juvenile delinquency are the criminal problems of tomorrow. Crime prevention, in my opinion, is worth more than crime repression.

Boys' Clubs Praised

"One of the effective agencies is the boys' club which offers underprivileged boys an opportunity to use their leisure hours enjoyably and constructively under good leadership. The Boys' Brotherhood Republic seems to be approaching the problem from a standpoint and with a method that makes its work unusually effective."

Byrnes MacDonald, director of the juvenile aid bureau of the New York Police Department, held that the best manner for accomplishing constructive work with boys was to furnish them an opportunity for recreation with a concurrent development of a sense of responsibility.

"I know of no other organization in this city that so aptly exemplified this point, and it is my hope that in the various youth community centers to be established throughout the city under the supervision of this bureau, the excellent program of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic will be emulated to a high degree," he said.

Character Building Urged As Focus for Colleges

By a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—The shortest way to a good social order is the individual building of character, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, told an audience at the University of Chicago.

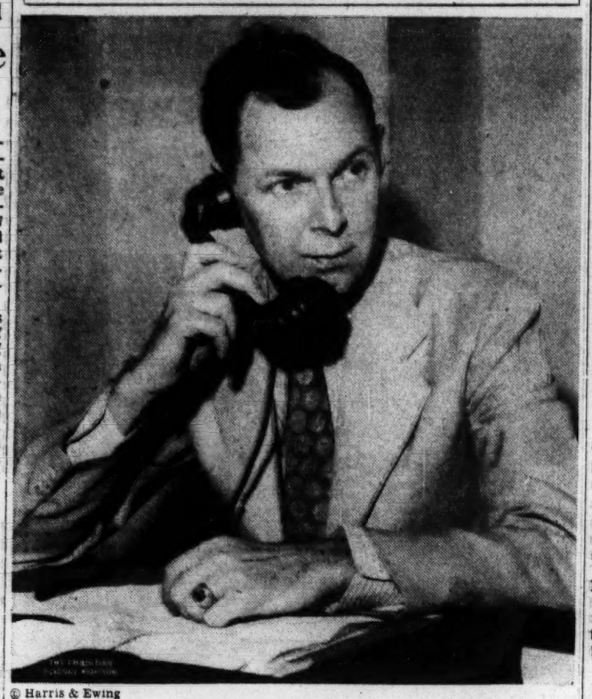
"Moral leadership is lacking," he said. He believed that the tendency of social evolution is toward diversity rather than conformity, and that therefore development may bring about a gravitation of certain "social types" to regions where their social principles prevail. But the greatest of all modern aims after all, he concluded, "is that of developing character and intelligence which will lead each person of his own volition to try to play that part for which he is best suited in society."

Women's Bonus Canceled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The traditional New Year's bonus was withheld from married women here this year. For many years it was customary to pay an extra month's salary to municipal employees on Jan. 1. In recent years the sum has gradually been reduced to very little. This year even this was withdrawn from married women whose husbands are in state or city employment.

A Man in the News



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James Lawrence Fly
New Deal Lawyer, Winner of TVA Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

THE new fair-haired boy of the new-deal legal staff today is James Lawrence Fly, the man who won TVA's victory in the New Orleans Circuit Court and thereby chalked up the only major score of the season for the Roosevelt Administration on a Constitutional issue.

The career of this individual, who at the age of 37 is for the moment at least the most prominent figure among the legal defenders of the New Deal, is illustrative of factors which have brought into the Government at this time the service of a galaxy of bright young lawyers who under normal conditions would be forging ahead in private practice.

As in many other instances, it was the depression that brought Mr. Fly into the service of the Government. When the depression broke in 1929, he was just beginning to gain recognition in New York, where he had been associated for several years with the firm of White & Case.

Thanks to the Depression

With the recession of business activity, the legal profession became overcrowded. Not only was there no room for the young apprentices just out of law school, but the offices began cutting off many that they had. Mr. Fly didn't wait. He had enough of a reputation to get a government position. There was no immediate opportunity ahead of him in private practice. He became a special assistant to the Attorney General.

Begins to Make Name

His record in the federal service is impressive. Very soon after his appointment, he won the Sugar Institute suit, involving the antitrust laws. He then successfully prosecuted for violation of the same statute the Bolt, Nut and Rivet Manufacturers' Association, the Wool Institute, a group of bakers charged with price-fixing and those involved in what is known as the western grain rates litigation.

On emergency New Deal legislation cases, he won against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana; the Economy Dairy Company; the Capital City Milk Producers Association; Calistan Packers, Inc. and Hillsborough Packing Company. He also won the preliminary skirmishes in the Weirton case and capped the entire record with the important TVA victory.

Annapolis

Mr. Fly was born in Dallas County, Texas, in 1898; was raised on a farm, where handling a plow was a familiar occupation; earned his first money toward his education delivering ice and clerking in the village store. In 1917 he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy and was promptly sent off with the Atlantic fleet for the duration of the war. Sent back to Annapolis after the peace, he completed his course in 1920, incidentally ranking as champion debater of his class and writing the prize graduation essay. He then served three years in the Navy, during which time he successfully defended before a Naval court martial the officers of a destroyer which went aground—an incident which strongly influenced his next move.

Cambridge

He resigned from the service in 1923 and went to Harvard Law School—an unusual procedure for a naval officer. He completed the course there in three years, winning a scholarship each year. After getting his degree, he stepped into private practice in New York at a time when opportunities were golden and he had every reason to expect a most successful career in private practice.

Mr. Fly, who now defends the Federal Government in the courts numbers among his ancestors two men who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Geneva Sees Delay on Oil; Report Near

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 10—The finishing touches are being put to the report of the experts on oil sanctions, and although it is judged expedient not to communicate the findings of the inquiry until the drafting is complete, the Monitor is able to give from various sources the substance of the documents.

It would be premature and misleading to suggest that the results are purely negative, since the task of the committee was merely to state the facts and leave the governments to draw their own deductions.

Italy Can Go Till Fall

Certainly it is shown that largely in consequence of the delay in application of sanctions Italy can carry on until the rainy season and resume her military operations in the autumn. But how long afterward it can continue depends on the possibility of obtaining fresh supplies. This in turn depends not only on League members but on nonmembers and there is undoubtedly a tendency on the part of members to wait for the action of nonmembers.

Permanent Loss of Market

This is not merely because of immediate losses but because they foresee the permanent loss of Italian markets to the benefit of nonmembers, if they now withdraw from the field. Meantime, they endeavor to persuade themselves that their sales to Italy make no real difference because they anticipate a settlement within the next few months.

Costly Substitutes

On the question of substitutes, the committee remarks that factories will have to be built and financed and motors transformed.

As this process has already begun there are no serious difficulties in accelerating the rate of substitution and in a relatively short time it will be possible to realize considerable economies in Italy.

It is pointed out, however, that the operation is costly and whether Italy can make substitutes itself or will be obliged to import them the price will be much higher than ordinary petrol.

Only Small Quantity

It is tentatively suggested that only 110,000 tons a year can be obtained in this way.

Some of the substitutes would have to be mixed with imported petrol. Moreover alcohol and benzole are needed for explosives and any augmentation in the manufacture of explosives means the diminution of petrol substitutes.

All this is rather vague, but it indicates that the possibility of employing substitutes at present is extremely limited.

Theoretical Independence

The transport sub-committee's contribution to the report reveals that the Italian fleet of tankers had increased by January to 82 ships of approximately 356,000 tons. There would be added tankers of the navy totaling another 70,000 tons. If Italy had to transport oil from the Gulf of Mexico it might be able to carry 2,000,000 tons a year. These are much higher figures than hitherto furnished and seem to point to something approaching theoretical Italian independence in the matter of transport.

If it is decided to proceed with the proposed embargo on tankers, the most practical method would be: Firstly, to prohibit the sale of such tankers to Italy and to nonmember states; secondly, to forbid the movement of tankers sailing to Italian ports. There remains the possibility of ordinary vessels carrying petrol in containers. But here grave problems arise regarding blockade which it is agreed to avoid.

On the whole, the report is not regarded as encouraging and it is believed that some time for consultation and study will be required by the governments before the Committee of Eighteen meets to fix the date of application. The argument is used that if the oil embargo proved useless in shortening the war, the authority of the League will be still further discredited.

Alternatives

But how is the League to save its face? It is urged here that at least League members should agree to restrict their deliveries of oil to normal proportions, thus showing they are not hostile to Italy, but merely wish to clear themselves of complicity in the war. Such a half measure is acknowledged to be ineffective, since actual quantities could not be controlled. There would be no pretense that such a scheme could end the war. It would simply give the League members a cleaner conscience. It is even understood that Italy is being asked whether it would consent to this semisanction. From a material viewpoint it is obvious that Italy could accept, but from the moral viewpoint, it is said, Italy is unwilling to concur in this gesture.

Rhine Rearming Stirring France

(Continued from Page 1)

the Supreme War Council, indicated a Government belief that this was the "first step toward out-and-out violation of the zone."

The Government pursued its negotiations to meet such an eventuality along two lines:

1. Diplomatic conferences toward a five-power Danubian pact for economic and military co-operation.

2. Military discussions of details of the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact.

Flandin Confers

Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin conferred with Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia on the proposed Danubian pact under which Roumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia would guarantee military aid to Austria in the event of a German attack.

Members of the French general staff discussed with Marshal Mikhail Toukatchevsky of the Soviet Army technical aspects of the bilateral mutual assistance pact, which awaited ratification by the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber was expected to consider completion of action on the accord.

Maj. Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Chief of the French Army General Staff, eight ranking generals and Admiral Georges Durandviel, navy chief of staff, heard General Niessel's charges that Germany had sent armed forces into the Rhineland.

A German Foreign Office spokesman called General Niessel's assertions "nonsense," denying categorically that "a single soldier, camouflaged or otherwise, was in the demilitarized zone."

The Berlin spokesman said there were probably 40,000 police and customs officials in the zone, "fully equipped even with armored cars and machine guns as are all police in every heavily-industrialized district."

"Forty thousand police is not an exaggerated number for such a district, with 10,000,000 inhabitants and cities such as Frankfort, Essen, Düsseldorf, Cologne and Karlsruhe," the spokesman insisted.

German officials asserted that "we intend to observe the Locarno Pact as long as the others do."

Under this pact, drawn up at Locarno in 1925, the occupied Rhinelands were evacuated, and Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Belgium mutually guaranteed the peace of western Europe.

Pennsylvania Drys Unite For Start of New Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10—A drive toward local option which will have its nucleus in the proposed merger of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League and the Men's Dry League, was launched at a meeting here of the board of trustees of the former.

The name Pennsylvania Temperance League was considered for the new organization. Dr. Homer W. Tope was reappointed superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. He told the board the public "is becoming more dissatisfied with the repeal."

Postmasters to Meet Sept. 15

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10 (AP)—The National Association of Postmasters of the United States will hold its 1936 convention the week of Sept. 15 in Cleveland, Ohio.

No TVA Decision; Milk Differential In New York Wins

(Continued from Page 1)

Farms, Inc., which lost in the New York Supreme Court.

Justice Roberts also delivered the majority opinion on the Mayflower case. It set aside the ruling of the New York Supreme Court that the provision was valid.

Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo dissented.

The question as to whether the provision could be held invalid without affecting the entire act was left to New York courts to decide.

Princeton Proposes Elastic Curriculum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10—Plans for increased flexibility of the Princeton curriculum in order to better meet individual needs, were described by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president, and Edward D. Duffield, chairman of the board of trustees, at a Princeton Club of Philadelphia dinner. About 500 alumni attended.

Closer contact between faculty and students is being sought, Dr. Dobbs announced, but there is no thought of introducing the "house plan" used in England and, in modified forms, at Yale and Harvard.

It is hoped, he declared, that more scholarships will soon be provided so it may be possible for the student body "to represent a fair cross-section both geographically and in economic circumstances" of the country, and so make Princeton truly "a national university."

In addition to the provision of more scholarships, the plans mentioned for Princeton included further development of the School of International and Public Affairs, and the construction of a $2,000,000 library, where faculty, students and books may be brought together "in normal, daily relations like those of a club or home."

Rocket Plane Fails On Projected Flight; New Tests Planned

GREENWOOD Lake, N. Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—An attempt to fly a rocket plane across Greenwood Lake failed yesterday but sponsors of the experiment announced they would try again.

Twice the torch was unsuccessfully applied in an attempt to send a 25-foot duralumin glider shooting 2½ miles across the lake to Hewitt, N. J., at an estimated speed of 500 miles an hour.

On the first attempt, flames shot from the tail of the machine with a roar and the glider quivered on its catapult. In 10 seconds the flames had died out and the little craft was still in its original position.

Forty-minutes later the torch again was applied to the rockets. Again with a mighty roar fire shot from the tail. The catapult was released, and the glider shot upward for a distance of 30 feet, then plunged down heavily into the snow. It was not damaged.

Frido Kessler, New York stamp collector and sponsor of the experiment, said the frozen condition of the catapult cable prevented release of the machine until the power of the rocket equipment had been exhausted.

"We will fly the ship next Sunday," he said determinedly.

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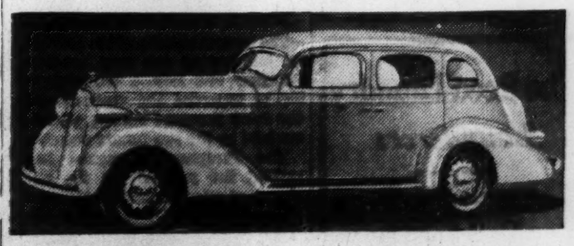

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Cheshire

Stockport: Stockport Town Hall, 7:45 p. m., Feb 20.
Wallasey: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Lancashire

Lytham St. Annes: Lytham Palace Picture House, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.
Rochdale (Third Church): Church Edifice, Smith Street, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 18.

London

London (First Church): Queen's Hall, Langham Place, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

South America

Argentina

Buenos Aires (First Church): Little Theater, Calle Charcas 1155, 6:30 p. m., March 1; and March 23.
Buenos Aires (Second Church): Church Edifice, Sargento Cabral 843, 9 p. m., March 15 and 6:30 p. m., March 20.

United States

California

Bakersfield: Church Edifice, Eighteenth and C Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.
Chula Vista: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Glendora: Citrus Union High School Auditorium, Foothill Boulevard, midway between Glendora and Azusa, 8 p. m., Feb 21.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 18
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
San Diego (Fifth Church): Herbert Hoover High School Auditorium, El Cajon Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, Fair Oaks Avenue and Oak Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.
Tulare: Central Grammar School, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

Canal Zone

Ancon: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 21

Connecticut

New Haven (Organization at Yale University): William L. Harkness Hall, 4:15 p. m., Feb. 18
South Norwalk (auspices First Church, Norwalk): Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Flax Hill Road and Bayview Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

Florida

Lake Worth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.
Miami Beach: Fisher High School Auditorium, Drexel Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.

Georgia

Columbus: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.

Illinois

Charleston: State Teachers College, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 16.
Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4011 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4040 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb 18.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6754 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb 17
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Feb 18
Evanston (Second Church): Auditorium, Haven School, Lincoln Street and Prairie Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Galesburg: First Methodist Episcopal Church, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Elm Place and Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
La Grange: Kidston Memorial Hall, Cossitt School, Ashland and Cossitt Avenues, 3 p. m. Feb. 16.
Moline: Masonic Cathedral, Seventh Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., Feb 17.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, Central Avenue and Tenth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Iowa

Mason City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Sioux City (Second Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Kansas

Chanute: Auditorium, Memorial Building, South Lincoln and First Street, 3 p. m., Feb 16

Massachusetts

Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb 17

Michigan

Muskegon: Church Edifice, 4 p. m., Feb. 16.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Society): Mohawk Theater, 627 South Smith Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Missouri

Joplin (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 16 Radiocast Station WMBH, 1420 kilocycles.
Kansas City (Fourth Church): Church Edifice 133 South Van Brunt Boulevard 8 p. m., Feb 21.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice 5569 Pag Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
University City: Church Edifice, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis County, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

New Jersey

Moorestown: Criterion Theater, 7 West Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 16.
Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 16.

New York

Ithaca (Organization at Cornell University): Barnes Hall, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 16.
Jamestown: Washington Junior High School, Buffalo Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 17
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Bronx, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 16.
Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School, 8:15 p. m Feb. 20.
Rochester (Fourth Church): Masonic Temple, 875 Main Street, East, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.
Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 21
Toledo (Second Church): Chamber of Commerce, Richardson Building, St. Clair Street and Jefferson Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 22

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Feb. 21
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, 440 Forbes Street at Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 17.

Rhode Island

Woonsocket: Church Edifice, Bernice and Rockland Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

South Carolina

Greenville: Poinsett Hotel Ballroom, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 15

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Bijou Theater, S 1 Gay Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Church Auditorium, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Wisconsin

Kenosha: Church Edifice, 6032 Eighth Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.

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The Guitar in Spanish Literature

SOME years ago an American author wrote an appreciative book on Spain, entitled "The Land of the Castanet." Juan Valera, the famous Spanish author, objected to this title, saying that America might as well be called "The Land of Bacon." Nevertheless, two instruments, the castanet and the guitar, are resonant of the spirit of Spain. Together they set the time for the colorful Spanish dances; and it is the Spanish dances, unique in the world, which set the time for the life of this optimistic, happy-go-lucky people.

IN THE SIXTEENTH century, when printed books were as rare and costly as first editions are today, no less than ten famous books were published on the subject of the guitar in Spain.

The original guitar was known as the "vihuela," and had five, six or seven strings. The earliest book written on this instrument was by Don Luis Milan, a Venetian gentleman in the court of the Duke of Calabria. The work was dedicated to the King of Portugal and was printed in Valencia in 1536. It takes the form of a "Guide to the Guitar," instructing an imaginary pupil from the first step to the playing of the hardest passages. In it the master says that the first and most necessary thing to learn is to "tune" the instrument. The book contains several tunes and songs written for the guitar.

TWO YEARS LATER another book was published in Valladolid, written by Luis de Nervaéz and called "The Dolphin of Music." The author explains that he was so inspired to entitle his book since the Dolphin is "a fish very attached and susceptible to the music." The volume is divided into six books, and in addition to lessons for the "vihuela" it contains much poetry by the author himself.

In 1547 another book was published in Valladolid by Enrique de Valderrábano and dedicated to a famous patron of music, the Count of Miranda. It contains many songs for the "vihuela" by composers both from Spain, such as Rufo, Vasquez Miguel Ortiz and Valderrábano himself, and from abroad, such as Gombert, Verdelot and Loyset.

IN 1548, FIGUEROA, maestro of the Orchestra of Granada, wrote a book with the help of one Fray Juan Bermudo. In the years following, other books were published by Diego de Pisador and Luis Venegas, and in 1554 Miguel de Fuenllana dedicated his book "Music of the Vihuela" to Philip of Spain, then King of England, the husband of Queen Mary. After sixteen years of work, Fray Tomas de Santa Maria finished his masterpiece, "The Art of Key and String," which comprised a complete history of these two types of musical instrument, and which was hailed as the classic of all books published on music.

The guitar proper is descended from the zither, and was brought to Spain by the Arabs. In its original form it had four strings only, though the usual guitar of today has six. Thus it was that, in the sixteenth century, the guitar was considered an inferior instrument, and was to be found only among the poorer classes. In the rich families the children were taught to play the "vihuela" as part of their aristocratic education. At the end of the eighteenth century, however, the guitar came into its own, and is now a popular instrument in the wealthy families of Madrid and other cities.

IN 1598 THE FIRST book was written on the guitar by a Catalonian, Juan Carlos Amat, and was reprinted several times during the following two centuries in Barcelona. Few copies of the work remain today. The most important work on the guitar was written by Gaspar Sanz, in 1637, and published in Saragossa. It explains that "the guitar, as it is, is considered in Italy and France to be Spanish, as, though originally a four-stringed instrument, a fifth string was added by the Maestro Espinal in Madrid." The book gives a history of the guitar and regrets that it is not better recognized in the country's literature.

The guitar is now, undeniably, a characteristic of Spain; and, like many other such characteristics, it is apt to appear ridiculous if affected by those of any other nationality. A Spaniard can draw from its strings a thrilling swing, a strummed-out rhythm, which it is natural to admire but idle to covet.

R. A. CALVERT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Lehnert and Landrock, Cairo

CATCHING AND FEEDING FOWL: *An Ancient Egyptian Relief*

SCENES of daily life were drawn and carved on the walls of the tombs in ancient Egypt. Pictorially or sculpturally there was provided a substitute for the needs and pursuits of life in the world outside. The extraordinary talents of painters and stonecutters are manifest in their ability to contrive lifelike forms with the least application of brush or chisel. The imagery may be comprehended as appealing design; it may also be read as a continuous illustration of customs. Such clarity in recording has never been surpassed.

This is a detail from the Mastaba, or Tomb of Nefer-Seshem-Ptah, located on what archaeologists call the Rue de Tombeaux, in Sakkara. It was constructed during the time of the Old Kingdom (3000 B. C.), at the beginning of the Sixth Dynasty. The scene depicted is often found on the walls of tombs. It shows the snaring of fowl in the lower register, and the feeding and fattening of the fowl in the two upper rows. On the lower right corner there is a stream surrounded by vegetation. The net, note the lozenge shape, has been laid and the birds are trapped. On the lower left, recumbent fowlers are seen pulling strenuously on the net. Above, the geese and cranes are portrayed in many characteristic attitudes. Servants are busy feeding them. One mixes pellets of grain in a bowl; others, holding the birds by the neck, feed them.

Never is the design crowded, never are there vacant unused spaces. The illustrations are distributed evenly, smoothly, readably. The reliefs are generally colored with terra cotta earth tones and with cool hues of turquoise. The Egyptians had keen powers of observation and were capable of utmost naturalism, as we may observe in the characterization of the geese and cranes.

D. A.

His First Host in England

LOOKING back, I feel that some kind angel must have arranged for Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson to be my first host. It came about in this way. On my last day in Sydney, before I sailed for England, I went to tea with Lady Forbes-Robertson, who had come across the world to act for us, using still her maiden name of Miss Gertrude Elliott. We were grateful when lovely women came to our new countries, to refresh us with good plays and beautiful voices. . . . Lady Forbes-Robertson talked to me of London and I listened like a child. Was I not to sail for England myself, on the following day: through the Indian Ocean, past the golden shore of Arabia and to Naples, Paris and London? The world was my promised oyster then. Lady Forbes-Robertson talked to me of Mr. Bernard Shaw and of her husband's early friendship with Samuel Butler. I was already halfway across the world as she spoke. My ticket was safe in my pocket-book and I had already travelled far from the little antipodean tea-cup in which I was born. When our talk was over, Lady Forbes-Robertson stretched out her hand and drew pen and paper towards her. A note was written and given to me. "This is a letter to my husband. Send it to him when you arrive in London. I shall write to him too and tell him all about you."

So it was that the first English host I saw, standing against the flames of his drawing-room fire, bending down to lift a scone from a covered silver dish, was one of the most gracious and charming Englishmen alive. For his voice to have been the first to welcome me into an English house was an excitement which will be understood only by those who have heard him speak. I sat in a deep chair. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson stood against his fire and he told me stories—stories of his plays, of Samuel Butler and himself learning to paint together, when Sir Johnston was young: stories of the trenchant wit of Mrs. Patrick Campbell and the letter full of advice which Mr Bernard Shaw had once written to him when he was about to play Hamlet. But it was not for this alone that I was delighted. Our sitting-rooms in New Zealand are matter-of-fact and all much the same. In England, rooms are tied to their owners by a hundred objects which belong to them in the same way as the clothes they wear. No other people in the world can make a room so comfortable as the English do. American drawing-rooms are impersonal and over-tidy. In German sitting-rooms, one never seems to find any comfortable chairs Like most other Britons. I have never been invited into French drawing-rooms so I do not know what they are like. But an English drawing-room (unless it has been furnished in the wicked periods of comfortless gilt) enjoys what we know as the "lived-in feeling." The chairs make you wish to stay. The glimpses of knitting needles, the open book upon a reading stand—all seem to be planned to make you feel "at home." I have been in many rooms since this day of my first London tea, but none can ever be more kind to me, nor any voice of welcome more beautiful than the one which said, "You'll come to like England. Don't be afraid of it. And always feel that you can drop in to tea any afternoon you wish."—HECTOR BOLITHO, in "Older People." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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The Cuckoo

IF you were a flower,
I would pluck from your voice
a spray for my bower.

—From the Japanese of Kodo (—— -1738)

Prelude

STILL south I went and west and south again,
Through Wicklow from the morning till the night,
And far from cities, and the sights of men,
Lived with the sunshine and the moon's delight.

I knew the stars, the flowers, and the birds,
The grey and wintry sides of many glens,
And did but half remember human words,
In converse with the mountains, moors, and fens.

—JOHN M. SYNGE, in "Complete Works." (New York: Random House.)

Igazi Barátság

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

AZ EMBERI szív egyik legmélyebb óhaja a barátság utáni vágy. A gyermek játszó pajtást keres, s a világtól elfáradt veterán gyakran gyermekkori pajtásai között keresi azt a barátságot, melynek hiányát érzi. És mégis, dacára ezen általános óhajnak, ha körülnézünk, majdnem mindenütt láthatjuk a megtört barátságok jeleit. Igy az emberi barátságot kereső ember néha arra van késztetve, hogy kétségbeesetten azt kérdezze magától, hogy van-e a barátságnak olyan alapja, melyet az emberi élet folytonos surlódásai és izgalmai nem tudnak aláásni.

Azok akik a Krisztusi Tudományt (Christian Science) tanulmányozták, tudják, hogy tanításainak megértésével minden problémát meg lehet oldani, s hogy ezek közé tartozik az igazi barátság bebizonyításának problémája is.

Ha bármely barátság alapját megvizsgáljuk, azt találjuk, hogy barátokat mindég valamilyen közös érdek füz egymáshoz. Ha tehát valaki maga köré tekintve azt találja, hogy kevés a barátja, jól tenné, ha először megkérdezné magától, Milyen közös érdeket oszthatnék én meg felebarátaimmal? mikor ezt kérdezi, gondoljon akkor a keresztyénség Mesterére, s fontolja meg, hogy mi vol az ő közös érdeke a betegekkel és a bünösökkel, akikkel idejének oly nagy részét töltötte el? Az, ami a tizenket tanítványából álló intim kört füzte hozzá—a jó utáni óhajuk.

Jézus Krisztus tudta, és ezt a Krisztusi Tudomány is világosan tanítja, hogy csak egy Atya létezik, és ez az egy az Isten. Tudta, hogy az emberek mindenütt az Isten gyermekeinek helyzete után vágyódnak, s nagy gyönyört talált abban, hogy bizonytalan lépéseiket helyes irányba terelje. Az ő felülmúlhatatlan módja szerint fenkölten haladt fölfelé, a jónak tökeletes öntudata felé, s ez az érdek-közösség füzte hozzá követöit addig, amíg csak hajiandók voltak ezen barátságnak következményeit elfogadni.

Addig tehát, amíg a tanítványok ragaszkodtak, nem annyira a Mesterük személyéről táplált képzetekhez, hanem az ő tanításaihoz, addig voltak képesek vele való barátságukat épen megőrizni. Csakis a tanításaihoz való ezen hü ragaszkodásuk érdemelte ki az ő barátságát, mert ő azt mondta, hogy „Ti az én barátaim vagytok, ha azokat cselekszitek, a miket en parancsolok nektek." Más szóval, a tanítványok annyiban voltak Jézus barátjai, amennyiben a Krisztusnak, az Igazságnak, engedelmeskedtek. Ez volt az igazi barátságnak egyetlen lehető alapja.

Ebből a szempontból itélve a barátság valami mást jelent, mint amit e szó alatt rendesen értünk. Ha ezen valódi értelem szerint akarunk barátokat szerezni, a Krisztusi Tudomány kész arra, hogy az utat megmutassa. „Rudimental Divine Science"-ban (Elemi Isteni Tudomány) Mrs. Eddy ezt irta (5-ik oldal): „A Lélek az egyetlen öntudat, amely érti a létezést." Az ember az Istennek, a Leleknek képmása és hasonlatossága, és ezért a mi egyetlen leheto öntudatunk az az öntudat, ami a Lélek visszatükröződése. Ezen egyetlen öntudatban, mely a mienk mert ez az igazi létezésünk öntudata, minden jót ismerünk és mindenünk megvan. Ez a tény feltárja előttünk a baráti viszony igazi alapját. Az egyetlen valódi öntudat Isten minden ideájának tulajdona.

Jézus Krisztusnak az ilyen alapvető igazságot illető tudása volt az a kapocs, mely tanítványait hozzá füzte. Jézus olyan tisztán látta a gonosz valótlanságát, hogy követőinek hibái és rossz tulajdonságai mind eltüntek szeretete előtt, mely szétoszlatta „a tévedés oldhatatlan keménységét" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával, 242-ik oldal) a szeilemi jó iránti fogékonyságukhoz mérten. Igy bizonyos mértékben képes volt öket szellemileg oly magasba emelni, ahol meg tudták érteni „az Istennek mélységeit" (I Korinthusbeliek 2:10), melyeken kivül más kielégiteni nem tud.

Istennel való magasztos érintkezése alatt Mrs. Eddy látta, hogy mi az igazi barátság—t. barátság, mely megszenteli „a szeretet és érdekek egyesülését, melyben a szív békét és otthont talál" (Science and Health, 59-ik oldal). Ennek a tudata képessé tette Mrs. Eddyt arra, hogy barátságban egyesüljön sok tőle különböző emberrel. Ugyanezen okból, az ő egyháza is a társadalom minden rétegéhez tartozó emberekből áll, kiket egy közös cél egyesit,—hogy egészséget hozhassanak a betegeknek és üdvösséget a bünösöknek. E közös célban való osztozás igazi barátságot és baráti viszonyokat teremt.

Mikor barátok látszólag hütlenné válnak, ez az embereket gyakran a jóban való közös érdekeltségük felfedezésére utalja. S mikor az éhező szíveket tápláljuk és az igazság után szomjazóknak egy pohár üdítő vizet adunk, barátokat és jóakarókat fogunk magunk körül mindenütt találni, „egyeköttetve a szeretetben."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Cradled in the Mountains of Scotland

WHAT a world of romance, beauty and glamour hangs around Glenfinnan—and does not the road to the isles pass through it? Enough in itself to make the blood tingle, and stir up the desire to get out and foot it along the road that leads through some of the most beautiful scenery in Scotland, with the call of the isles ever in your ears, and the enchantment of that wonderful waterway before your eyes. There is a fascination about this part that other districts seem to lack—and then you have the road all to yourself for there are few wayfarers pass along, and motor cars are like the oasis in the desert few and far between. It is the tramps' paradise.

The River Finnan forms the watershed of the glen proper which runs north between Fraoch Beinn and Beinn-nan-Tom, but the whole district for a considerable distance round is known as Glenfinnan.

Glenfinnan is cradled in the bosom of the mountains, and it would be a poor heart that would not respond to its beauty. If you stand at the foot of the first spur leading up to Beinn-nan-Tom, and cast your eye over by the old bridge that spans the Finnan, what a wealth of different shades of green lies before you—and how restful to the eye. You will find there shades that probably you never saw before, from the deep greenish blue of the old Scots pine to the delicate tints of the larch tree; with a great intermingling of other shades between.

As you pass Prince Charlie's monument, at the top of Loch Shiel, the view in front does not suggest to your mind a public highway, but rather the entrance to some stately demesne. On either side of the bridge you are greeted with the waving plumes of the tall and graceful larch. . . . The roadway is adorned with larch, fir, arbor-vitae, chestnut, beech, holly, rowan, aspen, pine, and araucaria—all intermingled in one grand blend of greens—a perfect Arboretum in itself. The roadsides are thickly carpeted with mosses of various kinds, wood sorrel and ferns. The bracken waves its fronds everywhere, while the hardy mountain fern, and the mountain polypody nod their fronds in the gentle breeze. The roadsides are plentifully watered with plashing rills which come foaming down the hillsides, and the murmur of the river can be heard coming up from the glen below. . . .

The glen narrows before reaching the loch and passes between Sgurr-a-Mhuidhe, and Ben Odhar Mhor, then suddenly the sheen of blue water appears in sight. Loch Eilt is about four miles long, and has a pleasing beauty owing to its situation amongst the wooded hills. . . . It has many pretty islands at the western end all more or less covered with tall, gaunt pine trees, and their scraggy appearance tells a tale of wintry blasts.

Thick mist was swirling over the peaks as I passed along, and it soon developed into a heavy rain which came down in torrents. A boat house was close at hand, and I immediately sought its friendly shelter. An old Highland boatman was standing outside, quite oblivious to the rain. I accosted him with the remark "That's a deluge." "Och no," he said, "it's jist a hill shoor." "Shoor or no shoor," I said, "I am wet." "Och man," he replied, "a pickle Scotch mist'll no dae ye ony hairm."—THOMAS NICOL, in "Through Bracken and Heather." (Stirling, Scotland: Eneas Mackay.)

"A Bit of a Photygraph"

ONLY the unexpected could occur on a morning like that—a morning with flowers of gold in its hair, a morning that swept away the night mist with a thistle-down broom and washed the cottage windows with pailfuls of light.

Only Coniston mountains could dream so well awake, while the heather rounded its bells on their slopes, deepening its purple color as the foxgloves in the hedgerow paled out of season. Yorick's tenor rippled through the meadow as he mowed, the last lush corner of the harvesting. Our neighbor's tawny calf lifted a moist nozzle to be patted as we passed. Cream-colored roses carved a rich relief against the many greens of the garden and dropped into the wild, sweet fragrance of the world a choice distillate of rarer perfume.

ALREADY THE SATINY, red cattle had appliquéd themselves on the velvet pasture. Already the woolly sheep had cuddled in heaps under the ash trees. Busy fingers had swilled the village doorstones and polished the brass knobs. The postman had propped his bicycle against a stone wall and was trotting briskly over the Far End, delivering the letters. A butcher's lad in a blue-striped smock rested his basket on a gate, to look about him, and probably to wonder if anything fairer could ever be. Then, whistling an Irish setter to heel, he continued his climb to the large house with the holly hedge.

Across the lake lay Brantwood, across that long, blue Coniston Water, where "The Jumping Jenny" had once rolled in the breeze. He who designed the gay little boat with its Greek scroll decoration had watched its carefree motion from the picturesque dwelling, now a household name. Ruskin is always at Coniston, in the unassuming style of the truly great. It was not at Brantwood, nor even in the little one-room museum where so many of his drawings and relics are retained, that we discovered the author of "Sesame and Lilies."

IT WAS IN a little sweet shop, on that summer morning, the morning with flowers of gold in its hair. We were leisurely making up our minds to buy two post-card views of Tilberthwaite Ghyll instead of the picture of Tarn Hows we had asked for, when, looking up we saw on the shop wall, over the parlor door, a striking photograph of Ruskin as a youngish man, without the beard of later portraits. When we remarked that probably there was no one about who had known him, the little shopkeeper exclaimed: "Ee, but *I* knew Mr. Rooskin." A warm glow colored her chinadoll complexion, a sparkle brightened her kind blue eyes, and her white head swayed from side to side in tender recollection of a loved employer and friend.

"I was only a girl when he gave me that," she went on, "and at that time (I was so young) I thought to meself, 'What do I want with a bit of a photygraph?' and he signed his name on it. He was always such a kind and considerate gentleman."

P. P. S.

True Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the persistent longings of the human heart is for friendship. The child seeks its playmates and the world-weary veteran often turns to his boyhood friends in search of a companionship which he feels he lacks. Yet in spite of this desire one can look around and see almost everywhere evidences of broken friendships. The searcher for human companionship is thus tempted to ask himself in despair if there is any foundation for friendship which cannot be undermined by the ceaseless wear and tear of human existence.

Those who have studied Christian Science know that every problem can be solved through an understanding of its teachings, and that the problem of demonstrating right companionship is capable of solution.

If we examine the basis of any friendship it will be seen that what binds friends together is some common interest. If, then, anyone looks about him and finds that his friends are few, he may well start by asking himself, What is the common interest which I can share with my fellow men? In asking this question he may think of the master Christian and see what common interest he had with the sick and sinful people with whom he spent much of his time. It was the same as that which he shared with the little inner circle of twelve disciples—it was their desire for good.

Christ Jesus knew, what Christian Science also clearly teaches, that there is but one Father, who is God. He knew that men were reaching out toward the status of the child of God, and it was his joy to turn their faltering steps in the right direction. In his own supreme way he himself was moving sublimely upward to the complete consciousness of good, and this community of interests bound his followers to him so long as they themselves were willing to accept what this friendship entailed.

As long then as the disciples clung to the teachings of their Master rather than to a personal sense of him, the were able to preserve their friendship with him unbroken. This obedience to his teachings alone earned them the right to his friendship, for he said, "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you" (John 15:14). In other words, the disciples were Jesus' friends as they obeyed Christ, Truth. There was no other basis for true friendship.

Viewed in this way, friendship takes on a different meaning from that ordinarily given to the word. If we wish to acquire friends in this true meaning, Christian Science is ready to point the way. In "Rudimental Divine Science" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 5) "Soul is the only real consciousness which cognizes being." Man is the image and likeness of God, Soul, and therefore the only true consciousness we can possess is the consciousness which is a reflection of Soul. In this one consciousness, which is ours in real being, we know all good and nothing is lacking. This reveals the true basis of companionship. All God's ideas possess the one true consciousness.

It was Christ Jesus' understanding of such basic truth which knit his students to him. The unreality of evil was so clear to him that their faults and failings were melted away in the love which he expressed, dissolving "the adamant of error" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 242) in proportion to their receptivity to spiritual good. Thus to some extent he was able to raise them to comprehend "the deep things of God" (I Corinthians 2:10), which alone satisfy.

In sacred communion with God, Mrs. Eddy saw what true companionship is—a companionship which hallows "the union of interests and affections, in which the heart finds peace and home" (Science and Health, p. 59). This knowledge enabled her to unite in friendship with many dissimilar people. In like manner, her church is composed of persons from all walks of life who are united in the common purpose of bringing health to the sick and salvation to the sinner. In sharing this common purpose true friendship is manifested and true companionship is found.

When friends seem to fail, men may turn to discover their common interest in good. In feeding the hungry hearts and in giving a cup of cold water to those thirsting after righteousness they will find companions and friends all around them "knit together in love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian.]

In Winter

HERE where a rich land drowsing toward sleep
Took, in late fall, the slow and subtle drift
Of red leaves from old woodlands lies the deep
And glittering whiteness of great storms that sift
Snow down the slant of somber-colored skies
Upon a country pillowed soft in winter.
All that was green and sunny gold now lies
Asleep in secret places. Cold is a splinter
Of icy sharpness where the dark and brittle
Stalks of last year's roses mark the bright
Garden dreaming toward spring. The woolly little
New lambs are sleeping safe against the night
With stock home from the hills, home from the beat
Of storms, in barns where hay is dusty-sweet.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Listed Stock Quotations

New Highs Reached in Stock Market; Steels, Aircraft Heavy

Commodity and Money Markets

Firm Undertone Marks Quieter Day in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Demand for steels, aircrafts and specialties gave a firm undertone to today's stock market.

A number of issues got up to new highs for the past five years, although trading activity was not pronounced.

The market exhibited no particular disappointment when the long-expected TVA decision was not forthcoming from the Supreme Court.

Both U. S. Steel common and preferred and Youngstown Sheet & Tube advanced 2 points each, and others up fractions to a point or more included American Telephone, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Douglas, United Aircraft, Boeing, Western Union, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, Caterpillar Tractor, du Pont, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific.

Bonds were steady. The dollar improved against leading exchanges. Commodities were rather narrow.

The turnover in shares approximated 2,300,000.

Steel Outlook Hopeful

A hopeful note was sounded by the magazine Steel, which said that further improvement in railroad and general manufacturing requirements was doing much to bolster steel mill operations. It was noted, however, that the automobile outlook was still cloudy, although it was thought a pickup in this industry could be expected soon.

The magazine also pointed out that scrap prices have risen almost continuously for eight months, with the publication's composite last week rising 13 cents to $13.42, which was $1.76 higher than a year ago.

Followers of the coppers voiced anticipations that buying of this metal which has been running at the rate of about 1300 tons daily so far in February, would show a substantial upturn later this month.

At the beginning of foreign exchange dealings the French franc was off .00¾ of a cent at 6.68⅞ cents and sterling was ⅝ of a cent lower at $5.01½.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market was steady today in most sections. Some of the medium and low-priced rails lost ground slightly.

The U. S. Government list was a little more active. Demand was confined among the Treasury issues mainly to the 2¾s and the 2⅞s, both of which turned in moderate gains. In the guaranteed sector the feature was a fractional gain by Home Owners Loan 3s.

Firmness in federal obligations was matched by higher prices for corporate low-yield issues. Fractional gainers included American Rolling Mill 4½s, American Telephone 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s and North American 5s.

As an aftermath of last week's brisk buying in medium and low-priced railroad liens there was scattered profit-taking. It chipped small fractions from such loans as St Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

The support of investment funds was reflected in the foreign department with small gains in Australian 5s and Canadian 4s. Brazilian 6½s were down a point at one time.

Marine Midland's 1935 Net Slightly Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Consolidated net income of the Marine Midland banks, trust companies and affiliates Corporation and its constituent totaled $3,912,699 for 1935, compared with $4,035,220 for 1934, according to George F. Rand, president, in his annual report to stockholders.

Deposits in the Marine Midland banks at the year end were $387,919,842, against $368,670,351 on Dec. 31, 1934.

The consolidated balance sheet for Dec. 31, 1935, shows total assets of $454,291,129. Total resources, not including those of affiliates, amounted to $460,806,690.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The Stock Exchange started the week with a cheerful tone today. Industrials, especially aircraft, iron, and steel issues, were active and firmer, while home rails and rubber shares also were prominent. Gilt-edged securities became inactive, and transatlantic stocks irregular. The market closed steady.

Paris: Trading was quiet on the Bourse today, with international issues moving irregularly while bank and chemical shares held steady. Rentes registered fractional advances. The market closed steady.

Berlin: After hesitancy had developed at the opening, prices on the Boerse closed weak today.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Net Chg
Wheat	
May	—.01½
July	—¾
September	— ½
Corn	
May	— ⅛
July	— 1⅛
September	— ¼
Oats	
May	— ¼
July	— ⅛
September	— ¼
Rye	
May	—.01
July	— ½
September	—.01½

Winnipeg Wheat	Net Chg
May	—.02⅜
July	—.02⅝
October	—.02⅞

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 6 lower to 2 higher.

	High	Low	Last
June	103.4	103.4	102.4b
July	103.8	103.4	103.0b

b—Bid

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.45	11.45	11.37	11.37	—.03
June	11.73	11.73	11.73	11.73	—.05
September	12.11	12.11	12.05	12.05	—.05

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

†1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.10	Last Feb.8
118	113¼	7	Abraham & S pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	..
73⅜	65⅛	2½¶	Acme Steel	74⅜	73	74⅜	73⅛
12⅜	10⅛	.10b	Adams Express	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
100⅛	100⅜	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜
35¼	33⅞	2	Adams Millis	34½	34½	34½	34⅜
25	25⅛	.60	Addressograph	23¼	23	23¼	23
21½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
8½	7¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
194	168½	3¶	Air Reduction	193	191¼	191¼	192½
3½	3	..	Airway Elec App	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
17⅜	15½	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
45⅞	27½	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	41⅝	41	41	41
4⅜	3⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
28¾	12⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	27⅞	26⅛	27⅛	25⅛
28¼	12⅛	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	27¼	26	27	..
28½	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	27	26½	27	..
37&	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	38½	37	38⅜	37
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	163¼	162	162½	162
124	120⅝	7	All Ch pf 120 25-32	120 25-32	120	25-32	120 25-32
8	6¾	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
44⅞	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	47	4	46⅞	44⅞
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	22½	22½	22½	22¼
72¼	63	5	Allied Stores pf	71½	71⅛	71⅛	..
5⅝	3⅜	..	Amal Leather	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
87	75	2	Amerada	84½	84	84½	..
59	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	58⅝	58	58⅜	58
47⅝	43	.25b	Am Bank Note	45	45	45	45
19¼	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	18⅛	18	18¼	18⅜
94	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	93	92¾	92¾	92¾
50¼	42½	1¶	Am Brake S&F	48¼	47⅞	48¼	47½
132½	125⅜	7	Am Brake S&F pf	130	130	130	130
134⅛	119⅞	4¶	Am Can	125¼	124½	125	125⅛
37⅞	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	36⅞	36½	36¾	36⅜
70¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	69½	69	69	..
40⅜	31	..	Am Chain	41	40¼	41	40⅜
91⅜	88	3	Am Chicle	91⅜	91	91	..
13	8½	..	Am Colortype	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12½
30⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅞
2¾	1½	..	Am Encaust T (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
13⅜	9¾	..	Am European	12½	12½	12½	..
9⅛	7	..	Am & F Pow	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
41¼	29¾	..	Am & For P pf	39¼	38¼	39¼	38¼
37½	26	..	Am & F P 6	34	33½	34	32¾
17⅜	12¼	..	Am & F P 2pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
15¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7⅝	7¼	7½	7¼
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	37½	37⅜	37½	37½
4⅜	3	..	Am Ice	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
12⅞	10⅜	..	Am International	12⅜	12	12¼	12
30⅜	25½	..	Am Locomotive	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞
91	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	92	91½	91½	91
13⅜	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34¼
29⅞	25½	.80	Am Mach & F	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27
10¾	8⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
46	37½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	44¼	43⅞	43¾	43⅝
55⅛	44⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	56	52¾	54⅜	52¾
27⅜	22¼	..	Am Radiator	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	23¾
32⅞	29⅜	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	32⅞	31¾	32⅝	31⅝
24⅜	19	..	Am Sealing vtc	24⅜	19	24¼	23
31	25⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
65⅞	56¾	.40b	Am Smelting & R	63⅞	62⅜	63⅞	62½
144	136½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	142	141¾	141¾	142
105¾	104	6	Am S&R 6% pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105
7½	6⅜	..	Am Snuff	7⅛	7	7⅛	..
102½	98½	5	Am Tobacco	100	100	100	..
104	98¼	5	Am Tobacco B	101¾	101¼	101½	102
29¾	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	30⅛	29⅛	30	28¾
140½	136	6	Am Tobacco pf	137	136¾	136¾	..
36	33⅞	2	Am Stores	35	35	35	..
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	55	54½	54½	54⅜
141⅞	129	7	Am Sug Ref pf	141¼	141¼	141¼	..
171¾	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	171½	169¼	171½	169⅞
8½	7	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7½	7½	7½	7¼
35	30	..	Am Tvp F pf (h)	32½	31	31	..
26⅜	23⅜	1¶	Am Sum ..b	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝
24¼	21¼	1	Am V.. & E	22½	22	22⅛	22¼
100	92⅜	6	Am Wa..	97¼	97¼	97¼	97
11½	9⅜	..	Am Woolen	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
70¾	62¼	1b	Am Woolen pf	66⅜	66¼	66⅛	66⅜
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	7⅜	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
6⅜	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
31½	28	..	Anaconda Cop	30⅞	30⅛	30¾	30½
44⅜	35	.25b	Anaconda Wire	45	45	45	44¾
24½	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	24¼	24	24⅛	23⅞
50	41¾	1¶	Archer Daniels	45	45	45	43½
110½	105¾	7	Armour Del pf	107½	107	107½	..
7¾	4⅞	..	Armour Ill	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	82	81½	81½	81½
9¾	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	9¼	9	9¼	8¾
12½	8⅛	..	Artloom Corp	12¾	12¼	12⅝	12½
52½	47¾	1½	Armstrong Cork	50¾	50½	50½	51
13½	9	..	Assd Dry Goods	14¼	14	14¼	14⅜
50½	43	1e	Asso Oil	51⅛	51	51¼	50½
76¾	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	74⅜	73½	74⅜	74
100	90¾	5	Atchison pf	99¾	99½	99¾	99½
33⅜	29	..	Atl Coast Line	33⅛	32	32⅞	32½
16⅛	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	14	13⅝	14	14
33¼	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	33	32⅜	33	32⅝
59¼	49	2¶	Atlas Powder	59¾	58½	59½	58¾
118	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	118½	118¼	118½	117¼
10⅛	8½	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
48¾	40¼	..	Auburn Auto	47¾	47	48	48
23	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	29½	27½	29¼	27¾
46½	41½	2	Austin Nichol A	44¾	44¾	44¾	..
6¾	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	6¾	6	6⅛	6

†1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.10	Last Feb.8
6	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
49	27¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	48½	46½	46⅝	48
20½	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	20¼	19⅜	20	19½
30¼	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	30⅛	29½	30⅛	29¼
45⅝	35	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45⅛	45¼	45¼	45⅛
17½	13¼	..	Barker Bros	15½	15	15⅝	15¼
88½	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	88½	88¼	88½	..
70½	63½	1	Bayuk Cig	71	69½	71	..
18¼	11½	7	Bayuk Cig pf	14	113⅞	114	..
18¼	14½	.60¶	Barnsdall A	17⅝	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
20½	18	.50¶	Biatrice Cream	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
14⅜	13⅛	1	Bilding Hem	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14⅜
24¾	21⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	23⅞
23½	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	20⅝	20½	20⅜	20⅜
56¾	48	2	Best & Co	50	49¾	49¾	..
58¾	52	3	Bethlhem Steel	55¼	53⅝	55¼	53⅜
132½	120¼	13¼g	Beth Stel pf	129⅜	128½	129⅜	128
33½	23	.75	Bigelow Sanford	32	31⅜	31⅜	..
17⅝	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	18¾	17⅜	18¾	17½
26½	20⅝	..	Boeing Airplane	25¼	24¼	24⅞	24⅛
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	58¼	57½	57⅞	58
96	93⅞	4¶	Bon Ami A	94½	94	94	94
45	39⅜	7¶	Bon Ami B	42	41⅝	42	41¾
30¼	25⅜	1.60	Borden	30⅛	28⅜	29¼	29⅛
73⅜	64	2	Borg Warner	73¼	72	73¼	72¾
54⅝	51½	2	Briggs Mfg	56⅜	53⅜	56¼	53¾
18¼	15¼	.40	Bridgeport Brass	18⅜	18	18⅛	18¼
51⅞	48	3	Briggs & Strat	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51¾
46	41	2¶	Bristol Myers	45⅝	45½	45½	45½
46	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man T	44⅞	44¼	44½	44⅜
6¾	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
56½	53½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	54½	54¼	54½	54⅞
10⅜	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	10¼	9¾	10	10
13¼	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
19½	17⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	19
110½	102¾	..	1m Bucyrus E pf	110	110	110	..
2	1⅞	..	Budd Mfg rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
11¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	10⅜	10½	10½	10½
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12½
31⅛	22¾	..	Bullard	30⅜	28⅜	30⅜	29¼
15¾	11½	..	Bulova Watch	18	15⅜	18	15⅝
3¾	1¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
3⅜	⅞	..	Burns Bros B (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2¾
14¾	7⅜	.60¶	Burns Bros pf (h)	14¾	13½	14	14
31⅜	25⅝	.60¶	Burroughs Add	31¼	30⅜	31	31¼
3⅝	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	5	4⅞	5	5
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldg pf ct	21½	21	21	21
4¼	2⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
3⅜	1	..	Butterick (h)	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	2⅞
24⅜	19⅞	..	Byers	24⅝	23	24⅜	23½
74	64	..	Byers pf	72¾	71½	72¾	..

37⅝	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	35
1½	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1½
8¼	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
33⅜	30	1	Campbell Wy @ C	32⅜	31⅛	32	31⅜
16½	14½	..	Canada Dry	15⅞	14¾	14⅞	15
13½	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
43½	39¼	2	Cannon Mills	39¾	39⅜	39¾	39¾
17⅜	13	..	Capital Admin	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
49½	45¾	3	Capital Admin pf	48¼	48⅛	48¼	48
98	91	5	Caro C & O st	98¾	98¼	98¾	98
8¾	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
111¾	92½	..	Case Thresh	110¾	108½	109½	108½
130	116	4	Case Thresh pf	129	128	129	..
69	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	71⅜	68¾	71¼	68½
32⅛	28⅛	..	Celanese Corp	29	28⅜	28⅝	28⅝
28⅜	19¼	..	Celotex Co N	27⅝	26¼	27⅝	26⅞
29¼	25⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
52¾	47	..	Central RR of N J	51⅞	51¼	51½	..
9¾	8⅝	..	Centrav Ribbon	9¼	8⅝	9¼	9
55⅜	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	52½	51¾	52	52¼
16⅜	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	16⅛	15½	16⅛	15⅝
89½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	84½	84½	84½	84½
42⅛	22¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	40	39½	40	39½
74½	58	3	Chesapeake Corp	72½	72	72½	72
2	1⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	59	58⅜	58⅞	58⅞
3¼	1½	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	3	3	3	3
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
2⅝	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8½	4⅜	..	Chi & G'rw pf (h)	8	7⅞	8	8
31⅜	28¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	29½	29⅜	29½	..
2¾	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
5⅝	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5½	5¼	5½	5½
4¾	3⅛	..	Chi & N'western	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
11¾	7⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf	11	10½	11	10¾
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	18½
3	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6½	6⅛	6¼	6½
8	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
26	19¾	2	Chi Yellow Cab	25	23¾	25	..
30¼	26⅛	2	Chickasha Cot O	26⅝	26½	26½	26½
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	11	10⅜	10¾	10½
31	25	.25b	Chile Copper	29½	29½	29½	..
95⅞	85½	4	Chrysler	95	94⅛	94⅛	95
109½	107¼	4½	Cleve E L Co pf	109½	109½	109½	..
17	15½	1¶	City Ice & Fuel	17	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
83½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	81½	81	81	81
7	4¾	..	City Stores	6¾	6¼	6½	6¾
28⅛	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	30⅜	27⅝	30	27⅝
45⅝	41⅛	1¶	Clev Gr Br Co	45⅛	43¾	44⅜	43
90	90	5	Cleve C C&StL pf	90	90	90	..
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	68¼	67	67	68½
126½	124	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	126	126	126	..
92	84	2	Coca Cola	94¾	92½	94½	92
20½	18¾	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	20⅛	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
105½	104½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105½	105½	105½	..
51⅝	45¼	.50b	Collins & Aikman	49	47¾	48⅝	47½
112	107¼	7	Collins & A pf	110¾	110½	110¾	..
8⅛	4⅜	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	8¼	7½	8	6⅞
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	44⅞	40	44⅞	38
29¾	21½	..	Colo & Southern	30	28⅞	30	..
26¾	19¼	..	Colo & So 1pf	26⅞	26	26⅞	..
22½	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	22	22	22	..
16⅝	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	16⅜	16¼	16½	16¼
99	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	99	98	99	97¾
85	80¾	5	Columbia G pf B	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	..
45½	41	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	43	43	43	43½
106¾	94	4¶	Columbian vtc N	107½	106	106	106
51¼	48	2¾	Columbia P pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
52⅜	44	2½	Comm Credit	50⅜	49⅞	50¼	50½
54⅜	55	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	62⅜	61¾	62½	62⅞
100⅜	97	4¼	Comm I To pf	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜
22⅞	20⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	20¾	20¼	20⅝	20⅝
4⅝	2⅞	..	Comwlth & So	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼
74⅜	69	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	72¼	70	72	70
19½	16	2c	Congress Cigar	19	19	19	..
10	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	10	9¼	9¾	9¼
44½	41⅜	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	41⅞	41¼	41⅝	41⅜
20	17¼	..	Conn Ry & Lt	18	18	18	18
6¾	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
19½	18	1½m	Consol Film I pf	19	19	19	19¼
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	12¼	11½	11¾	11¼
30⅜	30⅜	..	Consol Gas	35½	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	106⅞	106	106¼	105⅝
6	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	6⅛	5⅝	6	5⅝
15	11⅞	.25c	Consol Oil	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	10½	9⅞	10⅛	10½
1⅝	¾	..	Consol Text (h)	1¾	1¼	1¼	1⅛
23½	19⅜	..	Container N	22½	22	22½	22
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	74½	74½	74½	74

16⅞	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	13¾	12⅞	13⅜	12¾
2½	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
77¾	67¼	4	Cont Baking pf	72⅛	72¼	72½	72¼
81¼	73⅛	3	Cont Can	80	78	80	78½
45⅞	41½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	45¾	45¼	45⅝	45½
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Motors	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
38	23¾	..	Cont Oil	37½	37⅜	37½	37⅜
69	63	3	Corn Exchange	64½	64¼	64⅝	..
73¾	68½	1	Corn Products	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	69¼
6⅞	5⅞	..	Coty	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
37⅞	37	2	Cream of Wheat	37¼	37⅛	37¼	37⅛
18¾	17	.25e	Crosley Radio	18	18	18	17½
54¼	43⅜	1	Crown Cork & S	52¼	52	52	52¼
47¼	45½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	47	47	47	..
105	102	2m	Crown W Pap 1pf	105	105	105	..
10½	7⅜	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9⅛	9½	9½	9¾
38¾	35	..	Crucible Steel	38⅞	37¾	38¾	36¾
110¼	103	1½e	Crucible Steel pf	109	109	109	..
2⅞	1½	..	Cuba Co	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
18½	11	..	Cuba Ry pf	17	17	17	17
11¼	6½	..	Cuban Am Sug	11¼	10¾	10⅞	11
97½	63½	..	Cuban Am S pf	95	94½	94½	95
44½	40¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	41¼	40½	41	..
31⅝	20⅜	..	Curtis Publishg	21¼	20⅞	21¼	21
104	101	7	Curtis Pub pf	102½	102⅜	102½	102½
4¾	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
14⅜	10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	14⅜	14	14¼	14
54	43¼	.25e	Cutler Hammer	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	53

—D—

73½	52	..	Deere & Co	73	72¼	73	72⅜
31	27	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	31	30½	30½	30⅝
25¼	22½	.50¶	Deisel W G Co	23½	23¼	23⅜	23⅛
47½	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	48⅜	47¾	48	47¼
18⅞	15⅜	..	Del Lack & W	18⅝	18	18⅛	18
49½	42	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	48⅝	48	48⅛	..
34⅝	29½	..	Distillers Cp Seag	30½	30

Business and Industry

Rents Rose 10 P. C. in 1935, but Still 60 P. C. Below 1926

Commerce and Finance

Few Communities Finding Use For Bankruptcy Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Very few cities and other units of local government defaulting on their financial obligations have taken advantage of the Municipal Bankruptcy Act since it became effective on May 24, 1934. Up to Feb. 1, only 13 cities had filed petitions of bankruptcy under the act. Most of them are small communities. In addition, 34 water, levee, road, drainage and irrigation districts have similarly sought to compose their debts.

An Available Tool

The real value of the law, however, is recognized to lie in its presence on the statute books as a tool available for use. Bond dealers here are convinced that the mere existence of such legislation has helped to deter obstructionist tactics on the part of minority interests in preventing or delaying financial reorganization. For this reason, the principal objective—putting disturbed city finances in good order—if felt to have been reached by indirect means.

Cities have often found in the past that dissenting minorities made it next to impossible for them to reach an agreement with creditors. Even when an overwhelming majority of the various interests concerned had accepted a plan of readjustment, the necessity of obtaining the consent of all holders of claims opened a wedge for serious delay. Small creditors thus acquired a nuisance value which they could exploit with benefit to themselves, and had to be bought off before the program could advance.

To put an end to such a situation during a time when municipal defaults appeared in unprecedented numbers, various relief bills were introduced in Congress during 1933. These were intended to extend to municipalities bankruptcy privileges in the United States District Courts similar to those enjoyed by private corporations.

No success was gained during the first new-deal year, but in 1934 Congress passed the Wilcox-Sumners bill, which embodied many of the proposed reforms. An emergency measure, it became effective with the signature of President Roosevelt for the duration of two years, or until May 24, 1936.

Described briefly, provisions of this act affecting cities empower local governments to submit a plan of debt readjustment to the Federal District Court of their jurisdiction. Before this can be accomplished, however, the proposal must be approved by 51 per cent of the creditors. After approval has been granted by the court and subsequent hearings have been held, it can be declared effective upon the consent of 75 per cent of the creditors.

Purpose of the Act

The purpose of the act, as explained by its proponents, is solely to give legal effect to an adjustment plan arrived at between the governing officials of a city and a fixed percentage of the creditors. Postponement of interest and principal payments, rather than the scaling down of principal, is usually the basis of such an agreement.

Prior to the passage of this act, no bankruptcy machinery was available in the form of state laws for the use of municipalities, and it had been the contention of lawyers that none could exist. This was because municipal debt readjustment necessarily requires some impairment of the obligations contained in outstanding contracts. Any state law undertaking to legalize such a provision would be in conflict with Art. I. Sec. 10, of the United States Constitution, which prohibits states from passing laws that may impair contracts. No similar restriction is imposed upon Congress, however, and that legislature, moreover, has been given specific power (Sec. VIII, Art. 1) to enact uniform bankruptcy laws throughout the United States.

"No attempt had ever been made to enact federal bankruptcy legislation, because it was believed that Congress lacked power to deal with this subject," David M. Wood, prominent New York lawyer specializing in municipal corporation work, said recently in explanation of the point. He added:

"Following the introduction of the Wilcox, Sumners and other bills, however, many legal authorities concluded that Congress did have this power, and at the present time there appears to be little doubt among them that the Municipal Bankruptcy Act, an amendment to the general bankruptcy statutes of 1898, would be upheld by the United States Supreme Court, even though it had not been enacted as an emergency measure."

States' Rights

Three Federal District Courts—in California, Florida and Louisiana—have already decided in favor of the law. An appeal from one decision is now pending in the Fifth District Circuit Court of Appeals.

On the other hand, there has been some disagreement in unofficial quarters regarding the question of states' rights and municipal debt reorganization. The point raised is that states have not yet exhausted their power to deal with the situation, both for the cure and prevention of defaults in their respective communities.

Objections made to the legislation at first, that it would enable municipalities to evade their obligations, evidently were not based upon sound reasoning. This is obvious from the small number of petitioners. Persons who feared that the act would injure municipal credit also have seen municipal bond prices increase while it has been in effect.

"The plain fact is that cities are averse to marring their credit records by going through bankruptcy," Mr. Wood explained. "They expect to be in the money market again at some future time, and do not want to meet the disadvantage of having at one time caused a loss to bondholders.

Steer Prices Off But Hogs Firmer In Chicago Mart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 — Sub-zero weather and heavy snows held up the free marketing of livestock from the Middle West and particularly in northwestern Iowa during the past week and resulted in irregularity in prices, which fluctuated over a broad range.

The top price for hogs here last week was $10.80, a hundredweight, made on Wednesday, and the lowest price, on Friday, was $10.45. In the previous week the high point was $10.85 and the low point $10.10, while a year ago the top was $9 and the low point $6.50. The average price last week was $10.35, compared with $10.05 the week before and $8 a year ago. Two years ago the average was $4.25.

The market for cattle was unsettled. There were good receipts, especially of she stock, and an irregular demand from eastern and local buyers. Supplies were in excess of trade requirements, making it unprofitable for shippers, especially of low-grade steers. The range was $6.25 to $14 compared with $6.25 to $14.60 the week before and $5.50 to $13.85 a year ago. Most steers sold at $6.50 to $10.75, compared with $7.40 to $11.60 the week before and $7.35 to $12.50 a year ago.

Fresh dressed beer carcasses were slightly lower at 10 to 17½ cents a pound compared with 10½ to 17½ cents the week before, 10½ to 19½ cents a month ago and 9 to 18½ cents a year ago. Fresh dressed lamb carcasses were ½ to 1 cent lower at 13½ to 17 cents.

There was a brisk demand for lambs with a strong market at the close of last week with prices steady to 15 cents higher, with shippers and packers buying at $10.35 to $10.65. The top price was made at mid-week, at $10.90 and most sales of lambs had a range of $10.50 to $10.60, with the average $10.50, compared with $10.35 the week before and $8.30 a year ago. Sheep sold in a range of $4.75 to $6.50, with ordinary kinds at $4. The week's average was $4.35, the same as the week before and compared with $4 last year.

Retail Business Rises in Chicago During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Retail turnover in Chicago showed an increase as the severe weather eased late in the week although trade in general was spotty, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Wholesale business was accelerated by the influx of out-of-town buyers here for the first of the two-week displays arranged for the Chicago spring market opening and for the sessions of the Interstate Merchants Council, sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce. In addition to the 2700 Chicago firms displaying their wares, more than 350 out-of-town manufacturers and distributors also held exhibits.

Business firms appear satisfied with orders already received. While ready-to-wear purchases are said to have been spotty, other lines benefited materially. These included dry goods and general merchandise, with particular emphasis on prints and piece goods for home sewing, home furnishings, gifts, artwares and novelties, variety goods and millinery. Millinery was particularly benefited by the strike in the millinery industry in New York and the general closing down of the shops there.

Industrially, Chicago last week showed little change. Pay rolls and production held to previous levels which in most cases are well ahead of the same period a year before.

Canadian Building Awards Up 33 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 10 — Contracts awarded for building and engineering projects in Canada for January amounted to $13,610,400, an increase of 33.2 per cent over the total of $10,220,100 for January, 1935 and 103 per cent over January, 1934, awards of $6,702,900. These figures showing the largest total for January in five years were compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto.

Rail Orders Push Steel Operations To Higher Level

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 — Prospects appear that steel operations may come out of the nearly steady level of recent operations at around 50 to 51 per cent of capacity, and the break-out will apparently be on the upside.

Principal credit for this prospect is due to orders from the railroads. The trade reviews are full of optimistic estimates of coming demand and reports of orders for rails and rolling stock already placed. "Iron Age" reported last week that Chicago rail producers are booked through May 15, and the Birmingham rail mill, which started again on Feb. 1, has a backlog of 70,000 tons.

The Chicago district, where orders for rails and car repair steel were heaviest, increased its operating rate last week to 59 per cent. Rail orders in January, according to Iron Age, totaled 214,500 tons, while at least 75,000 tons are still pending.

The railroads' need for new rolling stock is of even more importance to the steel trade than their need for new rails. Railroad subsidiaries of U. S. Steel are reported to have placed orders for 24 locomotives, and to be in the market for 3000 cars. The locomotive orders bring the total this year to 28, whereas only 20 steam locomotive were ordered for use in the whole country during 1935, 40 in 1934, and 10 in 1933, none in 1932, and in 1931 the only contract was for 20 placed by the Lehigh Valley, according to the Wall Street Journal.

"Railroad car steel have been an even more important outlet than rails and accessories," according to "Iron Age." "The Pennsylvania has placed more than 100,000 tons of plates, shapes, bars and sheets since the first of the year for freight car construction, and other large programs under way or soon to be undertaken will take an even larger tonnage in the aggregate."

The expansion in railroad orders, both for rails and for rolling stock, has not yet been fully reflected in operating results.

Meantime the outlook for automobile orders remains uncertain. The slight rise in the last week apparently tapered off. There is much speculation as to the probably combined results of bad weather and used car surplus on the one hand, and improved public sentiment on the other, in determining the February rate of retail sales and motor-car production. Structural steel demand remains very steady but not impressive. Tin plate operations are low for this time of year.

Price weakness continues, but apparently does not get worse. Scrap steel prices remain strong and in some cases are higher, but this appears to be in part due to the freezing weather.

As 1935 steel earnings come out, it becomes evident that all the major producers are now definitely out of the red. Optimistic guesses about 1936 earnings are being heard.

World Tin Use Equal To Production Under International Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—During 1935 the consumption of tin throughout the world attained a figure close to the maximum production permitted under the international restriction plan, according to a report by the United States Department of Commerce.

In the first nine months of 1935, the report shows, the world's apparent consumption of tin amounted to 104,443 tons, against 88,341 tons in the corresponding 1934 period, an increase of 18 per cent. If consumption in the last three months was maintained at the same level as in the first nine months, total consumption for the year would be approximately 140,000 tons.

The world tin production quota which is based on output in 1929 has been raised from time to time to care for increased consumption, being fixed at 90 per cent for the first quarter of 1936.

Rural Retail Sales' Rise in 1935 Fairly Uniform Throughout Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 — During the year 1935 the increases in sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas were fairly uniform in the different regions of the country as compared with 1934, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, estimates based on the daily average dollar value of rural chain store and mail order sales.

Figures indicate that sales in the South showed a slightly larger increase than in other parts of the country, the gain being 20 per cent above 1934 for this region as compared with an increase of 19 per cent for the country as a whole. Gains in the other regions ranged from 17 per cent to 19½ per cent.

The increase in sales for December, 1935, over December, 1934, was largest in the East where a 20 per cent gain was recorded, and smallest in the Middle West where an increase of about 13 per cent was shown.

Sales for December as compared with November, 1935, showed increases ranging from 17 per cent for the South to 35 per cent for the East.

Sales in the East include those made in the territory lying east of the Ohio River and north of the Virginia-North Carolina line; in the South those made in states south of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas; in the Far West, those in the seven states lying west of the Rocky Mountains; sales made in the remaining states are included in the Middle Western group.

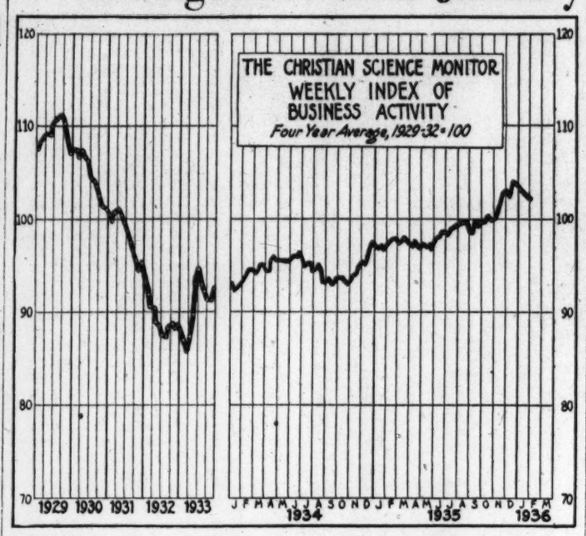
The sales estimates are based upon a sample representing about one fifth of the retail business of this type transacted in places of less than 30,000 population. Figures are furnished by three large mail order companies for sales by mail only, and by a group of chain units operating in the small towns and cities of the agricultural regions of the country. Only those chain units are included which have been in continuous operation during the period covered.

All percentage changes are computed on a daily average sales basis which makes allowance not only for the varying number of business days from month to month, but also for the varying sales importance of the different days of the week.

Percentage Change of Daily Average Sales (dollar volume)

Regions	Year 1935 from Year 1934	December 1935 from December 1934	December 1935 from November 1935
Total United States	+19	+16	+22
East	+17	+20	+35
South	+20	+17½	+17
Middle West	+18½	+12½	+21
Far West	+19½	+19⅛	+21

Monitor's Index of Business Averages Lower in January



Business activity for the month of January averaged lower than December as shown by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of business activity, which registers a further slight decline for the last week in January. This continues the directional movement which characterized the month as a whole. The index is 102.1 (prel.) on Feb. 1, down from 102.3 on Jan. 25, and compares with 97.2 on Feb. 2, 1935.

The January average for each of the series included in the index is below that of the preceding month, but in the case of electric power production, a rise contrary to the usual seasonal tendency has resulted in advances in the adjusted figures for the three latest weeks. Adjusted data for bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous car loadings show declines since the latter part of December.

Cold weather over the country still holds an important place in the business picture, with mixed results. Automobile sales continue to be adversely affected and output as a consequence has been slowed down further. The contraseasonal advance in electric power output is attributed in large measure to weather conditions, which on the other hand have severely handicapped the construction industry. Coal sales have soared, but fuel deliveries have been seriously retarded. With the let-up in subzero temperatures in certain parts of the country, a pick-up in retail business was apparent.

Probably one of the brightest spots in the whole picture and certainly one of the most prominent has been the increasing commitments for steel by railroads and manufacturers of agricultural implements, serving to offset the slump in automotive demand.

The following table gives the weekly index and its constituents adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	Feb. 1* 1936	Jan. 25 1936	Feb. 2 1935
Combined index	102.1	102.3	97.2
Bk debits outside N. Y. C.	93.7	94.2	90.7
Elec power prod	118.1	117.7	106.2
Car loadings, misc	94.6	94.9	94.7

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The expected gold exports materialized last week, with several ships moving out through the ice of New York harbor carrying kegs of the yellow metal, the first such movement since a brief spell of gold exports in August-September, 1934, took a pittance of $35,000,000 out. Total engagements last week for export were $20,613,000, of which $17,189,000 was destined for France and $3,243,000 for Holland.

The cause of the weakness in the dollar was of course the budget difficulties and inflation talk at Washington. It was significant that the movement was interrupted temporarily during the middle of the week just after the President made his gesture of canceling $1,000,000,000 excess appropriations of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and others.

Calculations reappeared in Wall Street again of the potential scope of the outflow, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the movement was of little more than academic interest. For during the very week of this outflow, 90-day franc futures were selling at a discount of 14 points from the spot price and guilders 68 points—a "dead giveaway" as one commentator here put it, of the ephemeral nature of the current dollar weakness.

See Gold Exports Temporary

The last gold flow America-ward brought $843,000,000 and the monetary gold stock of the United States last Wednesday was $1,747,000,000 above that of a year ago, $3,132,000,000 above that of two years ago, and $6,135,000,000 above that of two years and one week ago, before the Gold Exchange Act went into effect. No country was ever at any time so well equipped to lose gold safely, and largely for that reason there is no expectation that the movement will continue.

The most characteristic comment in the Street was that the current movement should please nearly everybody. The French and the Dutch are badly in need of gold and the French have been complaining recently about the British Exchange Equalizatoin Funds having made the gold channels a one-way exodus from France. Central bankers in New York are pleased at any little movement which will reduce excess reserves without their having to take action. And the banks were able to turn a profit on the gold shipments.

There was some mildly nervous reckoning of the total of foreign quick balances in this country which might be withdrawn. These reckonings, however, generally ran not only into statistical difficulties but into the fact that any substantial outflow of European funds would probably set off a flight of American capital anyway. Another obstacle to any statistic conclusions lies in the fact that much, if not most of the foreign funds which have come here, are invested not in dollars but in American securities. These securities constitute a haven from inflation fears just as snug as gold bloc currencies.

Stock Hold Rising Trend

Far more red tape is now involved in export gold movements now than before 1933, although most of the exchange control mechanisms have been abandoned. The Treasury was praised again for its alacrity in granting export licenses. However, under the terms of the law today only three countries appear to qualify as destinations for American gold—France, Holland and Belgium. The other member of the gold bloc, Switzerland, applies such limits on gold exports as to disqualify it. Gold can be exported only to central banks in countries which allow it to be freely exported again.

The stock market continued its steady upward grind. On Tuesday 163 new highs for 1935-1936 were recorded and not one new low; on Wednesday 138 new highs and no lows. The lagging motors turned strong again on the Chrysler earnings report and dividend increase from 75c quarterly to a $1 rate. Rail equipments were strong on the continued improvement in rail earnings, electrical equipments on anticipated utility buying, oils on the January-February improvement in the oil price structure, rubbers on the December-January appreciation in rubber and the prospects for tire sales. Volume continued heavy, the New York Curb Exchange having the biggest single day's trading since July 21, 1933.

Brokers' loans showed downward tendencies, after the increases of the late fall. The New York Stock Exchange reported a drop of $13,737,000 in Street loans during January, and the Federal Reserve reported a drop of $4,000,000 in the first week of February.

The problem of stock margins has reached a critical point where it has become one of the principal preoccupations of the Street and important developments are expected soon. The problem is a double one, involving brokers and bankers. Some brokerage houses became confused in their interpretation of the recent Federal Reserve ruling increasing the cash requirements on marginal stock purchases from 45 per cent to 55 per cent in the "pyramiding zone," i.e., for stocks which have appreciated 82 per cent above their lowest prices since July, 1933.

The Margin Question

The new ruling does not affect old accounts except as new purchases are made for them without additional cash, on the basis of the "loan value" already in the account. The new ruling shrinks this "loan value" but only in respect to new purchases. This interpretation, which the Reserve issued during the week to correct misunderstandings, is in line with the general meaning of the federal requirements, which must be reckoned with only when purchases are made. If a stock is bought under the legal margin limits, it can shrink in value until the customer's equity is completely destroyed, to cite an extreme case, without being involved in the law, unless new purchases are contemplated. It merely becomes a "restricted account."

In any case brokers are more and more displeased with these complications, and particularly with the difficulty of explaining them to customers, and their displeasure becomes more pointed by the fact that the Federal Reserve Board is about to promulgate a regulation applying stock margin rules to the banks as well. The banks do not want such a regulation, feeling they have enough now, and certainly do not want the complexities of Regulation T, under which the brokers work. A tentative draft of a Regulation U for them has been turned over to the members of the New York Clearing House, which has set up a sub-committee to go over the draft, and some time this week it is likely to be returned to the Reserve Board with suggested changes. It appears a possibility, and is a lively hope in Wall Street that the upshot of the whole matter will be a simpler system all round.

Capital flotations were very small, as expected, and will probably be small this week, resumption of volume being looked for only late in the month. The rumor market has a Treasury offering coming soon. Treasury report for January showed a deficit of $191,000,000 against $242,000,000 for January, 1935.

Rise in Business Space Rentals Is Becoming General

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—A widespread rise in rents from "sub-cellar status" is reported as a sound indication of improvement in the real estate field by the National Association of Real Estate Boards here. The Association has just completed a semiannual survey of conditions in 275 cities, based on confidential reports of local real estate board members.

Rents for apartments are up 10 per cent over last year in about three out of every four cities reporting, the survey states. They are rising in 76 per cent of all the cities questioned. But this does not mean that rents are back to their 1926 level by any means. Even in major cities they are reported still less than 60 per cent of that level.

Detached houses also are earning more for their owners. These rents went up 10 per cent in 83 per cent of the cities. They are now within 20 per cent of the 1926 level, the Real Estate Boards staff estimates.

Business space rentals show the most general rising trend in 10 years, according to this report.

"The most striking new development shown by the survey," it states, "is the fact that rents for business space in central business districts are up in 54 per cent of the cities replying. Only 22 per cent showed an up trend of central business property rates a year ago. The present is the first semiannual survey of the association since that of December, 1924—that is to say, the first in 10 years, in which a majority of cities show this trend.

"Downtown office space," says the survey, "is renting at approximately last year's rents in 75 per cent of the 275 cities, but has moved up in 23 per cent of them. In outlying districts the change is slower, with 83 per cent of the cities showing last year's rate, and only 13 per cent showing a gain."

Some general conclusions about the real estate market are formulated by the real estate association:

1. New home building is being encouraged by a favorable mortgage situation.

2. Wide variations in degree are observable in real estate recovery as between communities where distressed properties have been dumped and those where the market has had orderly management.

The survey figures show an improvement in real estate prices over a year ago in 60 per cent of the cities. Turnover is more rapid than a year ago in almost all of them, particularly in the largest cities, those reporting indicated. Two out of three of the cities sending in information stated they had a shortage of single-family dwellings.

The loan situation is shown as more favorable to borrowers than in the past.

Your Income Tax

This is the third of 32 short articles explaining the federal income tax prepared by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

When to Report Income From Salaries, Wages, etc.

Of the millions of income-tax returns that are filed annually, the vast majority are from salaried persons and wage earners whose income is derived from personal services.

In general, compensation for personal services should be reported for taxation purposes in the year it is received or unqualifiedly made subject to demand. Compensation credited to the account of or set apart for a taxpayer, without any substantial limitation or restriction, and which may be drawn upon by him at any time, is subject to tax for the year during which so credited or set apart, although not then actually reduced to possession.

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If the services were rendered during the year 1934, or even prior thereto, but the compensation was not received, or made unqualifiedly subject to demand by the taxpayers until the year 1935, the entire amount is taxable in the year received, or made unqualifiedly subject to demand, when the taxpayer is reporting on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, which is the basis used by most persons in reporting net income.

The names of all employees to whom payments of $1000 or over a year are made must be reported. The information return should be made on form 1099, accompanied by transmittal form 1096 showing the number of returns filed. These returns should be filed on or before Feb. 15, 1936.

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All of the various types of compensation, unless specifically exempt by statute, or exempt by fundamental law, should be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income, such as salaries, wages, fees, commissions, bonuses, tips, honorariums, prizes, awards, retiring allowances for past services, etc.

Where services are paid for in whole or in part with something other than money, the fair market value of the thing taken in payment must be included as income. Other items subject to tax are fees received by ministers of the gospel for funerals, baptisms, masses, and like services; executors' fees; directors' fees; federal jury fees, and prizes received in contests of various kinds.

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The salaries of federal officers and employees are subject to tax, including the salary of the President of the United States and judges of courts of the United States taking office after the date of the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1932, which was June 6, 1932.

The salary of the Vice-President of the United States, and the salaries of members of the House of Representatives and the members of the United States Senate are also subject to income tax.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of Feb. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended Feb. 1 and brought the present level to 80.5 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average market prices of farm products rose 1.8 per cent and foods increased 0.6 per cent for the week.

The rise in the farm products group was due primarily to an increase of 5.5 per cent in cattle prices and price advances of 11.6 per cent in eggs, 13.0 per cent in live poultry, 1.0 per cent in hogs, 1.6 per cent in white potatoes, 4.5 per cent in rye, and 1.0 per cent in domestic wool. Partially offsetting these advances barley declined 2.9 per cent; corn, 1.5 per cent; oats, 2.2 per cent; wheat, 0.4 per cent; cotton, 1.2 per cent; sweet potatoes, 4.5 per cent; and fresh fruits, approximately 5.0 per cent. This week's farm products index—79.5—is 1.5 per cent above the corresponding week of a year ago.

Wholesale food prices rose 0.6 per cent but are still 3 per cent below the level for the first of the year. This week's increase was attributable to advancing prices of dairy products, veal, cornmeal, rye; flour, coffee, copra, lard, raw sugar, and vegetable oils.

Prices of oatmeal, wheat flour, dried peaches, cured and fresh beef, mess pork, lamb, oleo oil, peanut butter and tomato soup averaged lower. The present index—83.2—is 2.1 per cent above the level of a year ago.

Commodity Groups	Feb. 1 1936	Jan. 25 1936	Feb. 2 1935	Feb. 3 1934
All Commodities	80.5	80.2	79.1	72.8
Farm products	79.5	78.1	78.3	60.5
Foods	83.2	82.7	81.5	65.7
Hides and leather prod	97.5	97.7	86.8	90.5
Textile products	70.9	70.8	69.9	76.5
Fuel and light mater	77.1	77.0	74.4	73.9
Metals and metal prod	86.0	86.1	85.2	85.1
Building materials	85.4	85.3	84.9	86.4
Chemicals and drugs	80.5	80.6	80.2	75.0
Housefurnishing goods	82.3	82.3	82.2	81.8
Misc commodities	67.9	67.8	70.2	68.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.1	79.0	77.9	78.7

General Motors Sales in January Up Over Year Ago

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to consumers during January totaled 102,034 units compared with 122,198 in December and 54,105 in January, 1935.

Sales to dealers in the United States in January were 131,134 units compared with 150,010 in December and 75,727 in January, 1935. Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas sales, were 158,572 units in January against 185,698 in December and 98,268 in the same month last year.

Hungary to Register $6,578,000 of Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 — The Royal Hungarian Government has filed an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering $6,578,600 state loan of the Kingdom of Hungary of 1924 7½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds.

The commission has rejected suggestions for a change in policy which would make registration unnecessary in the case of foreign issues.

Leaded Gasoline Use Up 12 Per Cent During 1935

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Ethyl Gasoline Corporation reports a 12 per cent increase in the use of leaded gasoline in 1935 over the preceding year. The rate of increase was double that of all gasoline sold in the United States, with the greatest advances reported in the seven states comprising the corporation's Los Angeles division, where consumption jumped 32.8 per cent.

Total gasoline sales for 1935 are estimated at 17,000,000,000 gallons, a 6 per cent increase. Of this amount, 12,000,000,000 gallons were leaded. Approximately 72 per cent of all gasoline now being marketed contains lead.

Creditors Weigh Standstill Pact With Reich Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 10 — The representatives of the foreign creditors under the standstill agreements made with Germany meet here today to discuss with the Reichsbank the conditions under which these credits are to be continued.

Frank C. Tiarks of Schroders, London, is chairman of the conference. The chairmanship goes to that country which is largest creditor under these agreements. Formerly it was the United States, but the situation has now changed owing to the great liquidation of American credits through the use of registered marks. Today America and Switzerland are tied for second place among the creditors, according to published estimates.

The present conference is greatly simplified by the fact that both creditors and debtors know there is only a narrow range of possibilities. Germany's foreign exchange and financial situation has grown worse since the last agreement in February, 1935, so that any great improvement in the foreign creditors' favor is not to be expected. But the fact that the agreement has hitherto worked satisfactorily is considered grounds for expecting that the Reichsbank will now agree to its renewal for another 12 months, even though possibly with more restrictions.

Germany's foreign indebtedness has greatly decreased through depreciation of the pound sterling and the dollar, and repayments, since the first Standstill Agreement evolved after the financial agreement of 1931. This can be seen from the following figures, which are estimates from a reliable source:

	July 31, 1931	Dec. 31, 1935
Short-term credits	8,000,000,000	3,500,000,000
Medium and long-term credits	9,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
Foreign investments in German industries, other holdings and shares	6,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
	RM 23,000,000,000	10,500,000,000

Of the RM 8,000,000,000, about RM 6,300,000,000 came under the Standstill restrictions and these were all held by foreign banks. At the end of 1935, these Standstill debts had fallen to about RM 1,400,000,000, repayments being due mainly to "registered marks" sold to tourists, after February 28, 1933.

The United States was interested in the Standstill short-term debts to the extent of about 37 per cent in 1931. The rest of the short-term indebtedness, not included in the Standstill agreement, is made up of new commercial obligations under the various clearing and barter agreements—naturally, a fluctuating amount, but estimated at about RM 2,500,000,000, toward the end of 1935.

Consumer's Income Gain Offset by Rise In Cost of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The per capita income of the people of the United States rose to $396 in 1934 from $357 in 1933 and reached a preliminary figure of $401 in 1935, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This figure compares with per capita income of $647 in 1929.

The consumer's purchasing power, however, has not shown a corresponding recovery since his income has been accompanied by an increase in the cost of living. The cost of living index, on the basis of 1929 as 100, rose from 74.8 in 1933 to 79.4 in 1934 and to 83.1 in 1935. The index of the consumer's purchasing power recovered from the depression's low of 73.8 in 1933 to 77.1 in 1934 and then dropped back to 74.6 in 1935, a figure only .8 points above the 1933 level.

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Olympics — B. A. A. Games a Success — Eleonora Sears Feted Tonight

United States, Canada In Second Round Robin

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 10 (AP)—Barely able to survive the initial series, American hopes of reaching the Olympic hockey finals soared today when the United States was drawn against Austria, Sweden and Czechoslovakia in the second round-robin eliminations.

Canada, three-times Olympic champion, was drawn in the harder bracket with Great Britain, Germany and Hungary as rivals.

These eight teams, divided in two groups of four, will play round-robin series, the two top ranking teams in each group advancing to the finals. Another round-robin series among these four survivors will decide the championship.

Italy Eliminated

The Americans, after defeating Germany and Switzerland, ran into a 2-to-1 setback by Italy in their final game of the first round-robin series. They might not have qualified for the second round had not Switzerland whipped Italy and thus removed the Italians from the tournament.

Of their three new rivals, Czechoslovakia, winner of all three first-round games against Hungary, France and Belgium, looks strongest.

Austria, beaten only by Canada, 5 to 2, also may be a threat, but Sweden, which broke even in two games in the initial round in a bracket that included only two other teams, Great Britain and Japan, does not look particularly formidable.

Finland Wins

In as thrilling a race as the IVth Olympic Games yet have seen, Finland's hardy ski-runners captured the 40 kilometer relay race by the scant margin of 6s. over Norway.

The Finnish quartet of Sulo Nurmela, Klaes Karppinen, Martin Lahoe and Kalle Jalkanen, running in that order, covered the 24.84 miles in 2h. 41m. 33s., to earn Finland's first points in the unofficial team standings.

Obbjorn Hagen, Olaf Hoffsbakken, Svere Brodahl and Bjarne Iversen were clocked in 2h. 41m. 39s. to win second place for Norway, less than 2m. in front of Sweden which completed Scandinavia's monopoly on all the main laurels in this test.

The United States, represented by Birger Torrissen of Norfolk, Conn.; Warren Chivers of Dartmouth, and Richard E. Parsons of Salisbury, Conn., never could match their European rivals and wound up in eleventh place with total time of 3h. 6m. 26s.

The Olympic men's figure skating competition began yesterday, with a six-hour session on the compulsory or "school" figures. It is being continued today in morning, afternoon and evening displays before the placings for the first part of the competition will be decided.

The final placings will be determined on the total points scored by each competitor in the compulsory figures and the fancy free skating which will be held Saturday.

Germany's daring ski runners, led by Franz Pfnuer, took four of the six places in the Olympic downhill-slalom ski event as they swept down the difficult Gudiberg slalom course to a sweeping victory in the second half of the competition yesterday.

Pfnuer, the slender Berchtescaden carpenter, whose performance on the dangerous serpentine dash yesterday was almost perfect, won the slalom race by a wide margin. His two times both were faster than the best his nearest rival in the field of 33 could do and he received a minimum of penalties for form.

Pfnuer finished second to Birger Rudd of Norway, Friday, in the downhill race, but his sensational times of 72.1s. and 74.5s. in the slalom enabled him to win the combined title with a point total of 99.25.

Gustav Lantschner, Roman Worndle and Rudolf Cranz also won places for Germany among the first six in the combined scoring. Dick Durrance, America's best performer, was well up on the list of slalom racers, but his comparatively slow downhill time set him back to tenth place in the double event. He was timed in 86.4s and 86.9s for today's two trips down the slalom course.

Olympic Results

By the Associated Press

(Feb. 10)

40-Kilometer Ski Relay—Won by Finland, 2h. 41m. 33s.; second, Norway, 2h. 41m. 39s.; third, Sweden, 2h. 43m. 3s.; fourth, Italy, 2h. 50m. 5s.; fifth, Czechoslovakia, 2h. 51m. 56s.; sixth, Germany, 2h. 54m. 54s.

(Feb. 9)

Hockey Scores

Switzerland 1, Italy 0.
Czechoslovakia 2, France 0.
Austria 7, Latvia 1.

Skiing

Men's Slalome Ski Race—Won by Franz Pfnuer, Germany.

Men's Combined Downhill-Slalom Ski Competition—Won by Franz Pfnuer, Germany.

Point Standing

Germany	97	Sweden	4
Norway	37	Italy	3
France	41	Czechoslovakia	2
Switzerland	10	Great Britain	1
Finland	10		

(Includes separate as well as combined ski competitions. Points are unofficial, computed on a 10—5—4—3—2—1 basis.)

Hockey Briefs

Only Three Defensemen

BOSTON is under a handicap at a very vital stage of the N. H. L. campaign. The club has gone through the past two games with only three defensemen, Roger Jenkins being out of action temporarily and Bert McInenly pulling up in the first period of the Canadiens' game at Montreal with an injury. Just what the lineup for tomorrow night will be is a problem.

Flash Hollett and Alex Motter have been drafted from the Boston Cubs for service with the Bruins against Chicago tomorrow night. Bert McInenly, Roger Jenkins and Charlie Sands are all out of action with injuries.

General Manager Art Ross has made a wise move in recovering big Jean Pusie for the Cubs. Last year the Montreal Frenchman was a one-man show and brought in many, many dollars to the Cub coffers. He was sold to Canadiens to help out that club, which was in search of French players, but with the stringer that if not needed he would return to Boston. He scored a goal against New Haven in his first game for the Cubs.

Montreal Maroons certainly greeted the return of Tommy Gorman as bench manager in an auspicious manner by trouncing their city rivals, Canadiens, 7-2. The victory gave Maroons the series between the two for the season and with it the Kennedy Cup. Canadiens won the trophy last year and in nine years of competition Maroons have won it five times to four for the Frenchmen.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	15	7	9	72	60	37
Chicago	16	3	13	58	53	35
Rangers	14	6	14	66	74	34
Boston	15	3	14	56	51	33

Canadian Division

Montreal	14	5	12	66	64	33
Toronto	15	3	14	87	78	33
Americans	12	4	17	71	75	28
Canadiens	9	7	17	62	83	25

Results Feb. 8

Toronto 3, Americans 0.
Montreal 7, Canadiens 2.

Results Feb. 9

Americans 4, Chicago 1.
Rangers 2, Boston 0.

Coming Games
Tuesday, Feb. 11

Chicago at Boston.
Montreal at Detroit.
Rangers at Canadiens.

Thursday, Feb. 13

Boston at Detroit.
Toronto at Montreal.
Rangers at Canadiens.

Saturday, Feb. 15

Detroit at Toronto.
Americans at Montreal.

Sunday, Feb. 16

Boston at Chicago.
Canadiens at Rangers.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	21	1	9	95	52	43
Providence	16	4	12	76	85	36
Springfield	13	3	17	88	86	29
New Haven	13	3	18	91	111	29
Boston	11	3	18	83	99	25

Result Feb. 8

Philadelphia 1, Springfield 0.

Results Feb. 9

Boston 4, New Haven 2.
Providence 4, Philadelphia 2.

Coming Games

Wednesday, Feb. 13
Boston at Philadelphia.
Springfield at Providence.

Thursday, Feb. 14
New Haven at Boston.

Saturday, Feb. 16
Providence at Philadelphia.
New Haven at Springfield.

Sunday, Feb. 17
Philadelphia at Boston.
Providence at New Haven.

Eastern League Basketball Standing

	Won	Lost	PCT.	Points For	Agst
Columbia	2	0	1.000	57	45
Dartmouth	3	2	.600	157	148
Cornell	3	2	.600	170	175
Yale	3	3	.500	165	155
Pennsylvania	2	3	.400	141	145
Princeton	1	2	.333	91	94
Harvard	1	3	.250	117	135

Results Feb. 8

Cornell 36, Penn 31.
Yale 28, Dartmouth 25.

Games This Week

Monday
Dartmouth at Harvard.
Wednesday
Pennsylvania at Columbia.
Yale at Princeton.
Saturday
Harvard at Princeton.
Cornell at Yale.
Dartmouth at Pennsylvania.

Zabala Wins in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Feb. 10 (AP)—Juan Carlos Zabala of Argentina, winner of the 1932 Olympic Marathon, easily won the 10,000-meter race in Denmark's first indoor track meet at the Copenhagen Forum yesterday. His time was 30m. 44s. Harry Siefert of Denmark was second in 31m. 9.5s.

Chabot to Montreal

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Lorne Chabot, outstanding goalie of the National Hockey League in 1935, today was sold to Montreal by the Chicago Blackhawks.

Amusements

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JOHN GOLDEN Has the Honor to Present
WILLIAM GILLETTE
and an All-Star Cast
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Sunday Dinner 1:30

Featured B. A. A. Meet

Wide World

Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania

Veteran Red and Blue Runner, Who Was Awarded the John J. Hallahan Memorial Trophy for Winning the Hunter Mile at the Unicorn Club Games in Boston Saturday. He defeated Joe Mangan, Former Cornell Star Now Representing the New York A. C., in a Hair-Raising Finish in 4m. 14.4s., the fastest mile ever run Indoors in Boston

Officials Are Congratulated On 47th Annual B. A. A. Games

47th B. A. A. Winners

Major Briggs 50-Yard Dash
Edward Siegel, Brooklyn ..... Time—5.6s.

45-Yard High Hurdles
Philip Good, Bowdoin ..... Time—5.8s.
(Equals world record)

Lapham 1000-Yard Run
Charles C Hornbostel, Harvard B. S. ..... Time—2m. 13.8s.

Billings Two-Mile Run
Ray Sears, Butler University Time—9m. 22s.

Hunter One-Mile Run
Gene Venzke, Penn. ..... Time—4m. 14.4s.

Hollis 600-Yard Run
E. T. O'Brien, Syracuse Time—1m. 15.9s.

Running Broad Jump
E. Peacock, Temple Distance—23ft. 6⅜in.

Putting 16-Pound Shot
Dimitri Zaitz, Boston Distance—51ft. 2½in.

Running High Jump
Tie between Cornelius Johnson, Compton Junior College and Albert Threadgill, Temple ..... Height—6ft. 7in.

Pole Vault
Eldon Stutzman, Syracuse ..... Height—13ft. 6in.

Officials of the reorganized Boston Athletic Association are to be congratulated. The 47th annual games at the Boston Garden were highly successful and in spite of a variety of unfavorable obstacles. The performances in the meet were good, the attendance exceeded that of any previous affair and a sizable income of $10,000 is not to be overlooked.

Because the games were expensive, the return to the B. A. A. was comparably small. It took money to bring the several high-grade performers from afar such as Cornelius Johnson, Jack Torrance, Archie San Romani, Ray Sears, Glenn Dawson and others. And the rental was no small problem.

C. Desmond Wadsworth and Tom Kanaly faced an unusual problem at the beginning in that the customary organization to sell tickets and generally promote interest was not available. Other reins which served to hold back came when the famous relay races of Harvard vs. Yale and Andover vs. Exeter were not entered. Those two events alone would have meant dollars in advance sale of tickets.

Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania, voted the outstanding performer of the meet by the sport writers, and Joe Mangan of Cornell, who finished one, two in the featured Hunter Mile, lived up to expectations and the winner established a new time for the fastest indoor mile ever run in Boston of 4m. 14.4s. In all, three meet records were broken and three were equaled. Along with Venzke's performance came that of Chuck Hornbostel who was pressed to beat his own mark in the 1000-yard, being clocked in 2m. 13.8s.

The outstanding surprise of the meet was the superb exhibition of shot-putting by Dimitri Zaitz, son of a former Russian guard and representing Boston College. The strapping youngster was not fazed by the reputation of the world record holder, Jack Torrance of Louisiana State, and proceeded to toss that shot to a new mark of 51ft. 2½in. Torrance only reached 50ft. 2½in.

A glance at the events and results shows that favorites came through without upset for the most part. Ed Siegel won the sprint with Eulace Peacock and Ralph Metcalfe, second and third. In the outdoor season the last two will be better. Ray Sears of Butler ran a perfectly judged race to whip Joe McCluskey in the Billings two-mile.

Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse was not pushed in the 600, although Herman Stewart of Amherst showed enough finishing second to predict a new luminary in the not too distant future. Peacock followed his second in the dash with an easy first in the broad jump. Cornelius Johnson and Albert Threadgill divided first in the high jump, nosing out George Spitz by an inch.

Phil Good of Bowdoin gave the local fans a great thrill in besting Sam Allen in the 45-yard high hurdles and Syracuse popped up with another first place with a pole vaulter, Eldon Stutzman, who reached 13ft. 6in. It has been a long time since a Syracuse pole vaulter impressed. The countless relays mingled throughout the program were interesting with the anchor running of Vale Marvin of Bowdoin the high light. Racing against New Hampshire and Boston University, Marvin came from far behind in the last quarter to win.

Few complaints from the athletes were registered against conditions although the broad jump pit was too soft and too close to the turn of the track, jumpers often taking off disconcertingly to racers reaching the corner at the same time. Possibly the broad jump will be abandoned in the future. The track was in much more satisfactory condition than for the earlier Prout Memorial games.

Higgins Makes New Breaststroke Mark

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 10

JOHNNY HIGGINS of the Providence (R. I.) Boys' Club swimming team set a world's record for the 200-yard breaststroke here Saturday night as his team lost a dual meet to Yale, 41-30.

The Providence boy swam the distance in 2m. 24.1s., cracking by 1½ seconds the mark of 2m. 25.6., set in 1932 by Jacques Cartonnet of France.

Over the Net

Hub Tournaments

TWO national outdoor tennis tournaments have been awarded to Greater Boston this year. The first of these will be the United States public parks championships, which will be held on the Harvard University dirt courts in Soldiers Field, Brighton, Aug. 17 to 22.

The second tourney of national importance will be the United States men's doubles, to be played on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club in Chestnut Hill.

For five years, Joseph W. Thurston of Hartford, Conn., an officer of the New England L. T. A., has been making a drive to bring the public parks tourney to New England. Boston public park players have worked for the past two years to bring the tourney to the Hub. The championships were held in New Orleans last summer.

The national grass-court doubles return to Longwood. Two years ago a plan was drawn up whereby the doubles would alternate between Philadelphia and Chestnut Hill. The small attendance in the City of Brotherly Love last season discouraged the U. S. L. T. A., and the event will remain in the Bay State, at least for the present.

The doubles program at Longwood, scheduled for Aug. 24 to 29, will give New England followers of tennis a preview of the stars who will also compete in the national women's and men's singles championship to be held at Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., on Sept. 3 and following days.

The 1937 national girls' indoor championship will again be played at the Longwood Covered Courts, beginning Dec. 26, 1936. This tourney is moved ahead so that the schoolgirls may take advantage of the holidays between Christmas and New Year's Day.

College Fencing Results

Army 21, St. John's 6.
Chicago 13½, Purdue 3½.
Columbia 17, Hamilton 10.
Cornell 12½, Colgate 4½.
Cornell 15, Syracuse 2.
Lafayette 12, Lehigh 5.
Notre Dame 11, Mich. State 6.
N. Y. U. 24, Brooklyn 3.
Yale 15, Navy 12.

Eisschiessen Is On Display At Olympic Games

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger.—Today (Feb. 10) a merry bout of "Eisschiessen" was featured here in the Fourth Olympic Winter Games—not as a competition, but as a display. And, as "Eisschiessen" may be a new one on you, I will tell you roughly what it is all about. Literally translated the name means "ice-shooting" and the general effect bears a very strong resemblance to the ancient Scottish sport of curling, otherwise known as "The Roarin' Game."

Eisschiessen takes two forms. In one, the competitors are concerned merely with sliding a heavy wooden disc as far across the ice as they can, while in the other they try to bring the said disc to rest as near as possible to a wooden cube that stands as a bull's-eye in the center of a target painted on the ice. The rules of the game are quite simple. But the acquirement of a good technique is not. For the distance contest, a long, narrow rink is required—say 180 meters by 7—but the accuracy test takes place at a range of only 35 meters (which is quite long enough, thanks) and the competitors then concern themselves with obtaining what would be termed at the shooting butts a good "group." If that sounds easy, then I am misleading you.

Surveying a Great Development

Surveying the comprehensiveness of the program here, I am struck by the enormous growth of the winter sports section of the games since it was first separated from the main festival in 1924. After the World War ended in 1918, winter sports became popular beyond precedent in many lands and that is why the International Olympic Committee, at its twenty-second meeting in Rome in 1923, decided to sanction the organization of a self-contained snow and ice carnival to precede the Paris Games of the following year. In due course 418 competitors from 18 nations assembled for a memorable fortnight at Chamonix, France, in the shadow of Mount Blanc, and in the final standing Norway was ranked first with 134½ points, Finland came second with 76½, and Great Britain—to general surprise—succeeded in taking third position with 30. The other nations which succeeded in scoring points were: United States, 29; Sweden, 26; Austria, 25; Switzerland, 24; France, 19½; Canada, 11; Czechoslovakia, 8½, Belgium, 6, and Italy 1.

As the Chamonix meeting was such a great success, the International Olympic Committee subsequently decided to institute a separate cycle of Olympic Winter Games and authorized any country that was unable to stage them, when its time came to hold the games, to pass over the responsibility to another whose climatic conditions and topography allowed it to step into the breach. So, as Holland, where the main games were held at Amsterdam in 1928, could not furnish the essentials for a winter program, the Swiss Olympic Committee agreed to arrange a meeting at St. Moritz. All the nations that competed in 1924 entered again, and they were joined by the Argentine Republic, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Roumania and Holland, bringing the total number of countries represented to 25 and the aggregate of athletes to 940—far away beyond all previous records for an international winter sports meeting.

Ranking Deprecated

By 1928 it was generally agreed that the calculation of a standing to show the relative positions of competing nations at the Olympics was a procedure inconsonant with the ideal behind these festivals. There was therefore, no official table of merit. As a matter of interest I can tell you that, if there had been one, worked out in the same way as in 1924, Norway, with six Olympic championships, would have been away up at the top, totaling 109½ points, followed by the United States, 50½ points; Sweden, 41; Finland, 37½; Austria, 23; Canada, 13½; France, 10; Great Britain, 7; Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, 6 each; Argentine, Belgium and Germany, 5 each, and Italy 3. Jugoslavia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Japan, Luxemburg, Poland, Hungary, Roumania, Holland and Mexico all failed to score.

The third edition of the Olympic Winter Games was produced outside Europe—at Lake Placid, New York, U. S. A.—in 1932, when the world was wallowing in the trough of a severe economic depression. That explains why only 17 nations, represented by 427 contestants, took part. The Americans won 20 out of a possible 84 places, Norway took 18, Canada filled 13, and Sweden 7. The smooth running of the program was interfered with by an unwelcome variation of temperature. And that carries my brief survey up into the Bavarian Alps, to the gayly decorated villages of Garmisch and Partenkirchen where 1000 or more competitors from 28 different countries are now engaged in the biggest jamboree of winter sports that the world has ever seen.

College Hockey Results

Boston 5, Army 2.
Dartmouth 6, Harvard 4.
Princeton 5, St. Nicks 4.

College Waterpolo Results

Illinois 3, Purdue 1.
Navy 28, Rutgers 24.

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Sporting Around the Hub

Fare-Thee-Well Dinner to Eleonora Sears Tonight

ELEONORA RANDOLPH SEARS of Boston and Beverly Farms will be guest of honor at a combined testimonial and fare-thee-well dinner in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Puritan at 8 o'clock this evening.

Miss Sears, an outstanding figure in women's athletics, will, later this week, lead a team of American women squash racquets players to England in defense of the international team trophy, known as the Wolfe-Noel Cup. The trophy, incidentally, was won from the English for the first time here at the Harvard Club of Boston last winter.

The invited guests to the Sears dinner have been limited to 180. Sports celebrities, representing both amateur and professional athletics, a cross section of Boston's social elite and the Hub's sports and society editors, will pay their respects to the famous sportswoman who has played tennis, golf, squash racquets, hard racquets, badminton, lacrosse, polo and field hockey. She has won national championships in tennis and squash.

Staff Photo
Eleonora R. Sears

Miss Sears is also an ardent horsewoman. She keeps a fine stable on her estate at Beverly Farms, and thinks nothing of riding nine hours a day when the weather permits. In winter she gets most of her exercise in walking and playing squash.

Miss Sears's walking feats have put her name in front-page headlines many times. Once, in California, she walked a distance of 110 miles, starting at 7 a. m. at Burlingame and finishing in Del Monte at 9 p. m. the following evening. She has walked from Boston to Providence and back on five occasions, and has hiked from Newport to Boston, a distance of 73 miles, in 17 hours.

All Boston wishes her success in the coming trip to English shores, where, as captain of the invading forces, she will strive to bring off a team victory on the squash courts.

Bees Have 17 Pitchers

Those members of the busy Boston Bees who earn their salaries pounding out base hits will get plenty of practice down in the sunshine of St. Petersburg. Manager Bill McKechnie has added three more pitchers to the club roster, bringing the total number of boxmen to 17. The latest additions are Johnny Lanning, Kenneth Chitwood and Hobert Scott, members of the Knoxville Southern Association team. All three will be taken south chiefly for batting practice duty, but if they warrant a big league trial, McKechnie will give it to them. Incidentally, only four of the 17 pitchers listed on the present roster went south with the club last season.

The contract of Al Spohrer, veteran catcher, has been assigned to the Columbus club of the American Association, a Cardinal farm.

Here and There

With the Union Boat Club Blues resting on their laurels with a bye, the Harvard Club of Boston team will try to pass them in the standing tomorrow night for the Class A interclub championship of the Massachusetts Squasn Racquets Association . . . The Boston Swimming Association is preparing an attractive program for its fifteenth annual open swimming meet on Feb. 22 in the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool . . . The national junior 200-yard relay and the N. E. A. A. A. U. junior 50-yard freestyle events will be among those contested . . . Alice Bridges will defend her N. E. senior 100-yard title against a strong field . . . More than 200 entries have been received for the Class B badminton tournament, first of its kind to be held by the Greater Boston Badminton League . . . The tourney will be run off at the University Club of Boston, starting today . . . Finals are scheduled for Friday night.

Yachting Dates Moved Ahead

Championship racing dates for the coming yachting season off Marblehead reveal the 1936 gun will be fired a week earlier than usual . . . The first sail under the burgee of the Corinthian Yacht Club will get under way on June 13 . . . The famous race week starts Aug. 1 . . . Eastern Y. C. will have Aug. 1, 3 and 4; Boston Yacht Club, Aug. 5; and the last three days, Aug. 6, 7 and 8, will go, as usual, to Corinthian . . . Newton High carried off the Class A and East Boston won the Class B honors in the eastern seaboard interscholastic relay carnival at the Boston Garden Saturday afternoon . . . The Ashcroft polo team, composed of the Clark brothers—Nat, George and Big Tim—won the feature game at the Commonwealth Armory, Saturday, 11 to 7 . . . The Artillery won an easy 5-to-3½ victory over the First Corps trio while the Cavalry Cossacks outplayed Harvard freshmen, 6 to 2 . . . At West Point, Saturday, Harvard polo teams divided honors with the service school . . . The Harvard varsity riders bowed to an Army trio, 15 to 12, while the Harvard jayvees beat a West Point team, 11 to 9.

T. C. C. Curlers Win

The Country Club of Brookline won three matches for the United States Saturday to aid the United States against Canada in the annual Gordon international competition at the Utica (N. Y.) Curling Club . . . The United States won the Gordon Medal, 228 to 118 .

Events Tonight

Badminton—At University Club, Boston, Greater Boston Class B tournament, continues through Friday.

Basketball—At Harvard, Dartmouth vs. Crimson, varsity, 8.

Sports Dinner—At Hotel Puritan, testimonial to Eleonora R. Sears, 8 (radiocast over WBZ between 10 and 10:30 p. m.).

Haines' Contract Received

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10 (AP)—The signed contract of Jesse Haines, one of the "grand old men" of baseball, was received by the St. Louis Cardinals Saturday. Haines will be starting his seventeenth consecutive season on the Red Birds' pitching staff. Seventeen Cardinals now are in the fold.

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Closing Stocks
Page 6

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1936 — PAGE NINE

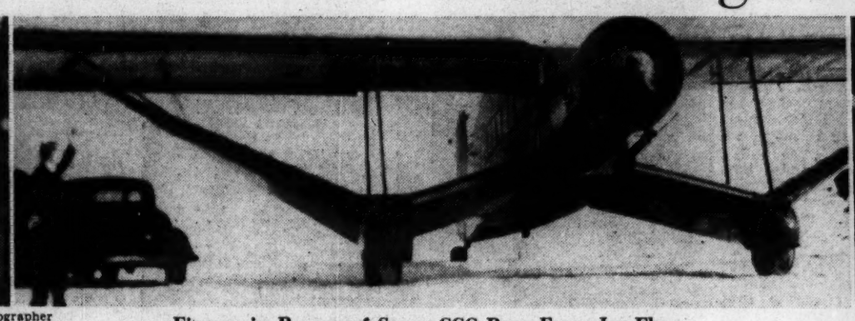
Boston Edition
New England News

Seven CCC Boys Saved From Ice Floe in Thrilling Rescue

Boston News Today:

Curley Expenses Scored by Representatives
New Boston Police System Curbs Week-End Crime
Hatch Fund May Build New Planetarium
Supreme Court Denies Madden Plea
Amoskeag Seeks N. H. Hearing

Photos by a Staff Photographer
William H. Wincipaw Jr.



Figures in Rescue of Seven CCC Boys From Ice Floe
Captain Wincipaw's Bellanca Plane, Which Directed Coast Guard Cutter Harriet Lane to the Ice Floe

Capt. William H. Wincipaw

Rescued:

CCC Boys Taken From Ice Floes by Coast Guard Boat

Seven boys from the CCC camp at Brewster, afloat on an ice floe in Cape Cod Bay since yesterday noon, were rescued by the coast guard patrol boat Harriet Lane this morning, 22½ hours after their impromptu cruise began. The boys were reported by Capt. C. M. Federson of the Harriet Lane as being cold, tired and hungry from the exposure, but only one, John Fitzsimmons of Portsmouth, R. I., was in need of attention. He experienced frozen feet, the coast guard reported.

Rescue of the boys was one of the most dramatic in north Atlantic annals.

* * *

They were walking along the shore at Brewster yesterday after having jocularly informed others at the camp that they might walk across the ice to Provincetown. Without warning, a section of ice said to be about a mile long broke loose from the shore and drifted out to sea, apparently in the general direction of Point Race light. Comrades on shore were helpless. They kept the youths in view by binoculars until the storm and widening gulf obscured them from sight.

All night along the inner shore of the Cape bonfires were burned in the hope the boys might see them and gain encouragement. In the meantime the Coast Guard threw all its resources into attempts to find the boys but darkness frustrated their efforts.

When news of the boys' plight reached Concord, N. H., members of the 20th bombardment squadron put thoughts of winter war maneuvers from their minds and Maj. B. M. Giles, squadron commander of the crack plane group, took off by lantern light at 1:05 a. m. Using the bonfire at Brewster as a navigation guide, Major Giles swooped low over the Cape waters. At four this morning Capt. William Wincapaw took off from Boston airport to join in the air search.

* * *

Major Giles sighted the boys shortly after dawn. He pointed his blue and yellow ship downward to within 50 feet of the boys and saw them huddled behind an ice barrier, erected to ward off the cold wind. He dropped a note asking them to stand up, face the North and hold up their arms. They did so and Major Giles counted noses to find only five boys. They appeared to be all right, and gesticulated wildly—happy to have been found.

Captain Wincapaw sighted the other two boys on another ice floe, about a mile distant, shortly after 8. He circled about overhead to encourage them and to direct the Harriet Lane to the spot. Other planes dropped chocolate bars and blankets.

The patrol boat could not make headway in the heavy ice and after four hours of effort they put a small dory overboard. The boys made their way to the edge of the floe and were loaded in the dory and rowed to the Harriet Lane. When all were aboard, the patrol boat headed for Provincetown and the airships returned to Boston. At 2:35 p. m. an amphibian plane alighted near the patrol boat and took three boys needing attention most to Plymouth.

Extravagance:

Curley Expense Items Pulled Out and Scanned

Into account books stored in musty vaults of the State Treasurer's office dived three purposeful members of the House Ways and Means Committee last week. This morning they emerged with ammunition for a full-fledged attack on alleged extravagances of Governor Curley.

Items of $1617 for photographs and frames, $18,317 for travel, $18,395 for stationery, office supplies and stamps, and $9817 for meals in 1935 were listed by Representatives Albert F. Bigelow, William B. Baker and Christian A. Herter.

Basing their attack on the Governor's annual message (which stressed need for economies) the three committee members first delved into the matter of how well the Governor had stayed within his appropriations. Apparently he didn't do so well.

After reciting that the Governor spent $3340 in maintaining his automobile last year, the committee states that against $15,000 appropriated for executive contingencies, the Governor spent $65,949.

The Representatives took particular pains to itemize the expenses covered by this general title, and to compare them with similar expenditures averaged over an 11-year period of former Governors Cox, Fuller, Allen and Ely. Figures of the committee members:

	Average, 11 years, Cox, Fuller, Allen, Ely	1935, Curley
For books, newspapers and clippings	$1,144	$2,410
For stationery, office supplies, postage and printing	3,502	18,395
Telephone and telegraph	1,456	5,694
Luncheons and flowers	1,391	6,784
Reception, collation, decoration	836	None
Emblems, trophies, cups, pins, flags, pennants	356	1,924
Photographs, prints, frames	204	18,317
Travel	1,209	18,317
Meals (overtime work)	648	986
All others	950	9,817
Totals	$11,701	$65,949

Crime:

Only One Minor Offense Recorded Over the Week End

There was only one crime—and that a minor one— recorded by the Boston police over the week end. Increasing vigilance in all police departments and especially the work of the recently reorganized Special Service Squadron were given as reasons for the decreasing number of crimes.

The Triple S Squadron, as it is known, is in reality the famous Flying Squadron under a new name but under its old leader, Superintendent William Livingston, who has the reputation of being just about the hardest hitter on the police force albeit also one of the most kindly to those who need help.

Reason for re-establishing the special squadron was the fact that radio cars on regular patrol duty were spotted by lawbreakers. After a car had gone by, the thief, for instance, would know that it had gone for an hour and would feel free to start working.

With a squadron of 40 or 50 picked men in patrol cars, Superintendent Livingston supplements the regular patrol service by carrying on independent cruising. The Triple S squad is on the job during the two night shifts. Its members check up on suspicious characters found on the streets after midnight. Such persons are questioned, sometimes "frisked" for concealed weapons, taken to headquarters if it is thought advisable.

The original Flying Squadron was disbanded due to minor jealousies within the department. Precinct captains didn't always enjoy the idea of the Flying Squadrons making arrests and raids within their territories. This winter, however, Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney felt that there was a need for some extra vigilance in the department, so the Triple S. Squad came into being.

In the first month of its existence the new group has reduced night crimes considerably, has "frisked" more than 300 people on Boston's thoroughfares. It is interesting to note that the law allows a policeman to question after midnight anyone he feels is acting suspiciously.

Said Superintendent King, this morning:

"It is not unusual to have only one crime over a week end. The untiring work of the policeman seems to be having its effect on the criminals."

Amoskeag:

Change in Courts for Reorganization Proposed

A move to transfer reorganiztion proceedings of the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H., from the Boston Federal District Court to the Federal Court in Concord, N. H., found bondholders of the closed mills today shouting their approval while stockholders unanimously turned "thumbs down" on the proposal.

John L. Sullivan represented the bondholders at a hearing in the Federal Court at Boston. John A. Hall represented the stockholders. Mr. Sullivan brought in a host of witnesses, but the judge said he did not have time to hear them all.

Hence, the Judge asked Mr. Hall and Mr. Sullivan to put their heads together, then if they failed to agree on the issue, to bring the case into court before a special master.

The move was initiated, it is believed, because New Hampshire judges have a reputation for being a bit stricter against corporations.

Madden:

High Court Denies Hearing

State Senator William F. Madden of Jamaica Plain must serve two months in the Plymouth workhouse for alleged forgery of cards of workmen employed on a Boston library project under the old CWA. This was decided today when the United States Supreme Court declined to hear his appeal from sentence of Boston Federal District Court and Circuit Court of Appeals.

The CWA cards were in effect assignments for work, it was maintained at Madden's trial. He was charged with having signed the name of E. L. Hanna, re-employment manager for the CWA, to the slips.

Planning:

State Projects Catch A Few Darts at Hearing

Although Representative William D. Baker of Newton declared that he was in favor of state planning, this afternoon his questioning of Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts Planning Board, did little to bear out his contention at the Legislative Ways and Means Committee hearing.

The committee, which is going through Governor Curley's budget with a fine tooth comb, was considering the relatively small item of $55,500 requested by the planning board to carry on its work. Besides Representative Baker, the Ways and Means Committee is composed of Representatives Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline and Christian A. Herter of Boston.

Miss Herlihy was on the stand, describing her plans for studies of highways, recreational and industrial facilities.

Interrupted Representative Baker, looking over the tops of his horn-rim spectacles, as is his way when attempting sarcasm:

"We won't need the Legislature when you get through."

"I wouldn't answer that," remarked Miss Herlihy.

It was then that Mr. Baker stressed his approval of state planning but objected that Miss Herlihy had "everything in these plans except the moon."

Remarking upon a $30,000 item for salaries, Mr. Baker, again looking owlishly over his glasses, declared: "Once you get them on the pay roll, they stay there forever. I think we ought to expect a little sanity from this board."

Bus Line:

For Downtown Area Sought

Being considered this afternoon by the legislative Committee on Transportation was a bill to allow the Boston Elevated Railway to establish temporary bus lines in downtown districts. The lines would operate on a 5-cent fare basis and if successful at the end of three months, would be made permanent.

Appearing to favor the measure was the ubiquitous Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, who pointed out that such a service would be good for the "El," for business, for alleviating traffic conditions. He said that the Rowes Wharf-Summer Street bus had been started on a temporary basis and had been made permanent. The new service has the approval of the State Department of Public Utilities and of the "El" itself.

Appearing to oppose the measure was nobobdy.

City Projects Urged to End Building Slack

Long-Term Municipal Plan Urged to Replace Present Program

Slum Elimination

$7,000,000 U. S. Housing Development to Boom Boston Industry

While Boston building trades looked forward today to a boom year, with $7,000,000 to be spent by the Federal Government for low cost housing projects in South Boston and Cambridge, a group of architects opposed this method and offered instead a plan to stimulate steady home building, year by year.

These architects, headed by William Stanley Parker of Boston, suggest that the city undertake a long range program for the elimination of its unfit housing areas, and reconstruct these localities with modern low-cost apartment homes.

Benefits of Plan

This plan would have two beneficial results, Mr. Parker points out:

1. It would offset normal fluctuations in private construction.
2. It would reduce seasonal employment.

Bills to permit municipal low-cost housing programs in co-ordination with federal building projects are now being considered by Congress.

"It is commonly known," said Mr. Parker, "that there is a definite drop in building trades employment every winter and definite variations in the amount of employment from one year to another due to changes in the amount of federal building projects.

"In 1935 a little over $700,000 was spent in Boston on residential construction. For the proposed South Boston project alone, $4,500,000 will be spent this year. It is stated that 60 per cent of this sum will be spent locally for labor and services, which means that about six times as much will be spent for labor on housing in Boston this year as in 1935.

Housing Program

"The effect of a controlled housing program on unemployment periods, such as last year, is suggested by the comparison of building activity in Boston in 1935 and 1936."

On the basis of this example of yearly fluctuation in building trades, Mr. Parker explained his plan in detail:

"If Boston should undertake a long-range program for the elimination of its slums, it would be possible to offset normal cycles of private construction. Demolition could be carried on in winter months, thus providing employment for laborers and trucking concerns, and making land available for early spring construction.

Outlines Plans

"Heavy outside construction could be carried on during the warm weather and buildings roofed in before fall. During cold months the interior finishing work could be completed.

"There is the argument, of course," Mr. Parker continued, "that there are a few days during our normal winters when concrete and masonry work cannot be safely done without danger of defects.

"When private housing conditions do not require full resources of building supplies and labor, the slack in all lines of building activity can best be taken up. That is the time when the municipal low-cost housing plan should be pushed, to fill the gap, and that is usually during the winter.

"Perhaps a wisely administered pool of demand for labor on municipally-controled housing projects," said Mr. Parker, "might help to reduce seasonal unemployment and its resultant burden on our welfare rolls. That would be something worth doing."

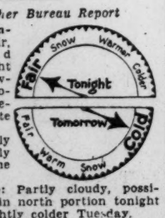
Billboards Up to Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10—Two of western Massachusetts' largest towns will act on the regulation of billboards within their civic limits. Athol voters will consider the adoption of a regulatory law on Feb. 17, and on March 2 Amherst will vote on a similar proposal.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, continued cold weather tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight 6 to 10 degrees; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, probably snow flurries in the interior tonight.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, possibly snow flurries in north portion tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder Tuesday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, possibly snow flurries tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder Tuesday, and in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds, weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	13	13	Minneapolis	-14	-14
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	-4	-6	New York	16	16
Denver	8	8	Norfolk	26	26
Helena	4	0	Philadelphia	20	20
Jacksonville	44	44	St. Louis	-4	-4
Kansas City	-4	-4	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	54	50	Washington	20	20
Miami	66	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 10.
B—Minimum, Feb. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:07 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 1:30 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:38 p. m.

Youth Knocking At College Gates In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10—Where to put the young men and women clamoring for a college education at the state's expense is becoming a critical problem for Connecticut, promising already to be a major issue in the legislative session that opens next January.

The long-noted trend toward more general college training was already swelling the student body at Connecticut State College when the depression came. High school graduates with no jobs went to college instead, and to the state college preferably, where tuition is free for residents of the state.

From 500 Less to 700

The State College enrollment grew from 500 to 600, to its present 700. As many more, it is estimated by college officers, could be taken in if restrictions were dropped.

At each legislative session the college has asked money for buildings to accommodate its growing student body. It got scarcely a penny. The money was needed for many other things. No new buildings have been put up.

With dormitories overcrowded at the little college town of Storrs, students sought what accommodations they could get. Several boys are living through the winter in flimsy shacks, built for summer recreation cabins in the woods. A few even have fitted up empty chicken houses for homes.

Sleeping in Attic

A fire in a fraternity house last fall turned public attention to the problem when boys sleeping in an attic barely escaped with their lives. Now Albert N. Jorgenses, president of the college and now much in demand as a speaker, has been repeating up and down the State that the problem must be faced. Either a smaller college or more buildings are the alternatives before the State.

But that is only half the problem. Teacher training was conducted in four normal schools. For the same reasons that the college enrollment grew, their student bodies increased. One of them, the New Britain Normal School, was made the Teachers College of Connecticut.

It is housed in the same buildings that accommodated the normal school, but its enrollment is exactly doubled. Five hundred students study, eat, recite in the space provided for 250. Last week the Teachers College started its bid for recognition from the General Assembly when students took matters into their own hands, voted to petition the General Assembly and set out to get public support for a building program.

Coughlin Aid for Curley Despite Kane Ouster

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's dismissal of Frank Kane, Governor Curley's assistant secretary, as head of the Massachusetts unit of the National Union for Social Justice, has not changed the political opinion that the Governor is practically certain of the union's future endorsement.

Had Mr. Kane remained in charge of the Massachusetts unit, however, there would have been no question of the endorsement. He would have been in a position to build the organization in such a way as to assure support for his Beacon Hill chief when the National Union convention is held later. Acceptance of Mr. Kane's resignation destroys that advantage.

Support Predicted

Yet, few politicians can vision the National Union endorsing any person other than Governor Curley for Senator, particularly in view of the friendship existing between the Rev. Mr. Coughlin and the Governor, evidenced by the radio priest's unstinted praise of the chief executive while on a visit to Massachusetts last summer. Furthermore, it is understood, followers of Mr. Curley have been flocking to the National Union, with a view toward forcing a majority of the congressional district heads to side with the Governor.

Since Mr. Kane's appointment on Jan. 30, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's headquarters at Royal Oaks, Michigan, has been bombarded with telegrams protesting against Mr. Kane, mostly on the grounds that his appointment confirmed a persistent report that Mr. Curley already had the endorsement of the National Union. Therefore, while the Kane "resignation" came when the radio priest revealed the Governor's secretary could not qualify as a union head, being a "politician," the protests had much to do with Mr. Kane's move. The radio priest has made known to several local Union members his displeasure at the Curley endorsement reports.

Kane Under Fire

Mr. Kane has been the target for criticism ever since he was first appointed head of the Governor's employment office. His handling of the office irked numerous legislators who were seeking jobs for constituents. So vociferous did the "favoritism" protests become when the $13,000,000 bond issue jobs were handed out that the Governor removed him as employment office manager and reappointed him as assistant secretary. It is understood that some of those who protested against Mr. Kane as employment office manager also joined the opposition to him as a National Union official.

Curley Withholds Comment

While Governor Curley, from Palm Beach, failed to comment on the Kane resignation, he is smart enough politically to do everything possible to foster the affections of the Union members.

The union, if it attains anywhere near the membership it hopes to gain, will be a strong force in the November election fight. With the union on his side, the Governor might well "sew up" the senatorial election.

Therefore, politicians expect the chief executive to draw on at least one of the union's gloves. With his other hand in a Roosevelt gauntlet, he will enter the senatorial fight with some advantage over his opponents, they say.

Reasons for Ouster

These same politicians contend the resignation of Mr. Kane will not open a breach between the Governor and the radio priest. They explain that undoubtedly the Governor realizes the protests against Mr. Kane's appointment weakened his value as an organizer, in as much as many of the protests came from Democratic voters.

The friendship between the Governor and the radio priest is too binding, they add, to allow such a move to cause a split between them.

It is not yet known who will succeed Mr. Kane, but a report is being circulated that Daniel F. O'Brien, now organizer of organizers of the National Union, may be the man. He also is a Curley supporter, having endorsed Mr. Curley for Governor in 1934 and having been among the first to start a "Curley for Senator" cry.

* * *

Utility Hearing

The public hearing on the much-publicized report of the special recess commission on the sliding scale method of utility rate making, originally scheduled for Feb. 12, undoubtedly will be postponed until around March 3. The report has not yet been printed. Therefore all legislators and utility lobbyists have not been able to study the full report and formulate opinions.

The hearing before the legislative committee on power and light is expected to be one of the most important of the year. The utility lobby, it is understood, is ready to open fire with all its guns, while anti-utility legislators are eager to employ to their own advantage the ammunition provided by the special commission.

Out of the battle may come a revision of the municipal ownership law, even if the sliding scale proposal itself fails. The more conservative opponents of the present utility setup are hoping this may be the result.

Edgar M. Mills

Flat Prices Demand Stirs Connecticut's Producers of Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10—Unaffected by the collapse of the AAA and unperturbed by the decrease on Canadian cream tariffs, the Connecticut milk industry is now stirred up over an internal problem, a demand by a substantial group of producers for a "flat" price.

Prices have been fixed by Administrator S. McLean Buckingham on a classified basis similar to price plans in use in most major milk markets. Farmers receive one price for milk sold in fluid form, less for milk that goes into manufacturing.

The producer group, all outside the Connecticut Milk Producers Association, demanded a flat price be set by April 1. Administrator Buckingham refused to promise that he would make the change. A mass meeting this week has been called in Hartford to drum up enthusiasm for the cause.

Yale Gives Scholarships In Painting and Sculpture

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Five scholarships have been awarded to students in the Yale School of Fine Arts for the second term, according to a recent announcement by university officials. The scholarships, given on the merit of work accomplished during the first term of the present academic year, went to the following students:

Department of painting, Robert C. Burns of Maplewood, N. H.; Eugene T. McIlvaine of Jacksonville, Fla., and Marv L. Naething of Tucson, Ariz. Department of Sculpture, Ogden R. Dalrymple of New York City, and Victor F. Christianer of Waterville, Minn.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

"3 WISE FOOLS" (Shubert). Starring William Gillette and assisted by James Kirkwood, Charles Coburn and others. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"END OF SUMMER" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a new play by S. N. Behrman starring Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins. 8:20.

Movies

BOSTON — "Seven Keys to Baldpate," featuring Gene Raymond. 11:16 a. m., 2:04, 4:52, 9:40, 10:07. Stage: "Hollywood on Parade," with Gene Raymond, in person assisted by Barto and Mann, Medley and Duprey, Lathrop Bros. and others.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Film directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also, "A Perfect Tribute."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Bing Crosby in "Anything Goes." Fenway: 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Paramount: 10:08 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:41, 9:32. Also "It's a Great Life," with Joe Morrison. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05 8:50. Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24.

UPTOWN — Lily Pons in "I Dream Too much." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also, "Another Face." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

METROPOLITAN—"The Petrified Forest" with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:35.

Stage: Tom Howard and George Shelton, in an all comedy musical production, assisted by Frances Arms, Chilton and Thomas, Floyd Christie and others.

UNIVERSITY—"Captain Blood." 2:40, 6, 9:15. Also: "If You Could Only Cook." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Show Them No Mercy." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Sweet Surrender." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Land of Evangeline." "Foolish Heart." "Gentlemen's Sport," latest news reels, and other shorts.

TREMONT—"West Point of the Air." 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "Alice Adams." 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—Russian novelty picture, "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Also "Rose Bowl Classic," a Mickey Mouse and other shorts.

MEMORIAL—"The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 10, 11:59 a. m., 1:58, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

EXETER—"Stormy." 2:15, 5:05, 8. Also "Whipsaw." 3:30, 6:24, 9:15.

MODERN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:00, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Your Uncle Dudley," with Edward Everett Horton, 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

CHELSEA WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Soldiers Home. 7:00.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Michelangelo School, 60 Charter Street. 7:30. Benefit of Community Federation Fund.

BELMONT WPA CONCERT—String trio. Joseph S. Kendall School. 8.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Third in a series of lectures on "The French Republic—Its Government, Politics and Politicians," entitled, "Parliaments Within a Parliament," by Prof. Henry A. Yeomans of Harvard University. 491 Boylston Street. 8

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meeting of the Round Table Committee. 3 Joy Street. 6:15.

Tomorrow

Music

COPLEY PLAZA BALLROOM—Concert by the Boston Music Lovers' Club. 10:45 a. m.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Spanish Paintings," guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Readings from Amy Lowell's poems by Mrs. Harold Russell. 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY—Lecture on "Town and Country Planning in Great Britain," by Dr. Thomas Adams. 491 Boylston Street. 10 a. m. Open to the public.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Talk on "What Business Statesmanship Calls For," by B. C. Forbes, publisher and editor of Forbes Magazine.

EAST BOSTON WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Current Events," by Prof. Boyd Tucker, with three acts of vaudeville. Marginal Street Social Center. 10:30 a. m.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Talk on "Business Standards and Their Regulation," by Kenneth B. Backman, general manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau. Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

52 Great Portals To Mark Highway Entrances to R. I.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10—Motorists who enter Rhode Island from May to October this year will do so through one of the 52 portals being erected for the celebration of the State Tercentenary.

During the winter months the portals will be constructed by men of the National Park Service, Civilian Conservation Corps Camp SP-1-RI at Beach Pond. Camp blacksmiths will fashion the iron bars from which will be suspended oak slabs, in the style of the old-time tavern sign, bearing an inscription which indicates that the traveler is entering Rhode Island during the tercentenary of its founding in 1636.

Tourists will be almost unable to avoid learning many historical facts concerning the State's involuntary founder, Roger Williams, that great idealist and philanthropist who was banished from the Puritan Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and other persons famous in the development of the smallest of the 48 states.

Three Committees

Three live committees are at work—the Rhode Island Tercentenary Commission, the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Tercentenary Committee, Inc., and the Providence City Council Committee—to commemorate the settling of Narragansett Bay.

Information booths modeled after the first permanent shelters of Roger Williams and his companions, built from the surrounding forest, will serve to direct the motorist to all points of interest and exhibits of Tercentenary events. They will be well supplied with maps and other aids such as historical literature, and will be manned by attendants trained in a school established for the purpose.

Built of logs with projecting ends, at the Beach Pond Camp, they will be located in suitable sylvan surroundings, close to the nearest settlement to the state boundary. After they have served their Tercentenary purpose they will be moved to the state parks and utilized for permanent park service.

Cement Markers

About 85 cement markers, five feet high, triangular in form, bearing the armorial shield of the town and the date of its founding as well as compact historical information which may be easily read by the passing motorist, will be set up at town intersections.

This project, a continuation of work begun some years ago by the Rhode Island Historical Society, is made possible by the co-operation of the Federal Government, which has accepted it as a WPA project. The Works Progress Administration will contribute $9030 for labor costs, the Tercentenary Commission $3397 for materials.

Bill Proposes To Make Theft Of Cars Felony

Present Automobile Law Is Weak Link in Crime Enforcement

10,000 Stolen in 1935

Threat to Lives and Property Besides Tremendous Total Loss to Owners

Massachusetts today finds one of the weakest links in its crime enforce system the stolen automobile law which lets this act pass as "misappropriation without permission." Instead of a felony. Last week's report of a gang of 20 boys rounded up who had taken so many cars they had forgotten the number focuses attention on this subject anew.

On Beacon Hill a bill has been filed to make car stealing a felony. Its sponsors, looking at last year's record of 10,000 cars stolen in Massachusetts at a loss to owners of $300,000, feel that it should have plenty of public backing. Add to these figures the threat to lives and property by stolen cars driven by irresponsible drivers, mostly youths, climaxed by the loop racing in Charlestown, which totaled seven fatalities in two years, and the case for immediate passage of such a bill is established.

Jammed With Record

Police files at the State House are jammed with the record of these escapades.

Standing before the teletype machines at police headquarters the observer notes an amazing activity in the stolen car market. The machines rattle off police reports much the same way as a stock ticker machine runs off the market quotations. Nearly every other item clicked off on the teletype and relayed to radio cruising cars is a stolen automobile.

A strange apathy has marked this entire issue for years. Of the average of 30 cars stolen each night in Boston, 29 are used for joy rides and abandoned on some side street. Only one car is kept to be sold by regular car thieves.

Little Movement

Since this would tend to show that the majority of the cars are not taken to be sold as in ordinary thievery, plus the fact that youthful joy riding has been dismissed as "youth taking its fling," there has been relatively little movement for making car stealing a felony.

But fatalities and the inconveniences, and losses caused by car stealing now make a new law an urgent need. A man breaking and entering a house is guilty of a felony. Breaking and entering a man's house that happens to be on wheels is still breaking and entering. Add to that stealing his gasoline which is used in joy riding, wear and tear on the car, another owner loss, plus the threat to public safety, and the sponsors of the new bill making car stealing a felony feel that now is the opportune time for an aroused public to protect itself by this needed law.

Police Active

The police have done everything in their power to prevent car stealing. Their record of car "returns" has been extremely good. But with the feeble "misappropriation" law releasing the offenders almost immediately, only to start in stealing again it is difficult to keep car thefts down where they belong.

A typical case of police efficiency which caused the car owner plenty of trouble is that of Samuel Goldstein of Arlington. He reported his car stolen not long ago to the police, then found it around the corner. Failing to inform the police of his find he went his way merrily, was stopped four times within half an hour for stealing his own car, then had to go to police headquarters to prove he was himself.

Not Courts' Fault

Even if Mr. Goldstein had stolen the car, he could have told the police he was taking a joy ride and probably got off with a light sentence which would have been suspended. This is not the fault of the courts, according to the police. It is the weakness of the law.

Even the police are not safe from the car thief. Only the other day, a Boston policeman, out for a ride with his family, stopped at the grocery store. His family went into the store while he got out to look at the spare tire in the rear. The next thing he knew the spare tire was vanishing in the distance, still attached to the car. The police are still looking for it.

Patrol Car Stolen

On another occasion, a patrol car, fully equipped with radio, disappeared. But the jangle of listening to the radio telling the story of the car he was running away with was evidently too much for the driver. The car was discovered shortly thereafter in a vacant lot.

The one answer to these and other evils creeping into the stolen car picture, according to insurance companies and police chiefs, is this proposed new law making it a felony to steal a car. Usually, a felony brings a mandatory penalty of from 2½ to 10 years in prison. In the case of automobile stealing, however, the judge would have discretionary power to impose the heavier penalty required for a felony or else send the convicted to the House of Correction for no less than three months. This sentence would be mandatory on second offenses. Insurance company officials claim to know of one youth caught for stealing cars 18 times who has never served a period of confinement.

Winter Sports Program Draws 100,000 Snow Fans to Hills

New England's snow-covered slopes proved an irresistible magnet for thousands of winter sport enthusiasts who spent Sunday romping on skis, toboggans and snowshoes.

More than a dozen snow trains were operated by the Boston & Albany, the Maine Central and the Boston & Maine Railroads to major sport areas, where approximately 100,000 fans enjoyed winter carnivals, races, and competitions.

Snow Trains Crowded

From Boston, Wellesley, Worcester and Springfield, the Boston & Albany's Winter Sportsman carried some 225 enthusiasts to Middlefield, termed "Little Switzerland of Massachusetts." A dozen bobsleighs were lined up when the train pulled in, waiting to transport enthusiasts over a four-mile road to the Big House of the Sky Line Town, where the long afternoon's program began.

The more adventurous and expert skiers had preceded the bobsleigh party, and already were off on the many miles of ski trails and cross-country jaunts surrounding the clubhouse, including those opened by CCC camps through Peru State Forest. The rest enjoyed themselves on the road from the railroad station or on open slopes behind the clubhouse.

Sports Attract Crowds

By far the greatest number of people, however, were centered in northern New England, where annual carnivals and races were in full swing, despite a six-inch snowfall which made skiing hazardous at best.

About 5000 persons attended the Rumford, Maine, annual winter carnival and Maine State jumping and cross-country ski races, where Miss Theresa Beaudet of Rumford was crowned queen. Laconia, N. H., was visited by some 3000 fans, who saw races in which 13 sled dog teams, including veterans of arctic and antarctic expeditions, competed.

At Manchester, Vt., more than 2000 enthusiasts saw the annual Vermont amateur championship dog race, won by Mosely Taylor of Concord, and at Leominister a crowd of 1000 viewed the first annual golden belt skating carnival at the Brite Spot rink, won by Leo LaValle of Providence.

Sliding Rates for Motorcars Urged at Insurance Hearing

State House Hearings

Drastic revision of Massachusetts insurance laws to bring about a state fund for compulsory automobile insurance, abolition of interlocking directorates, and requirement that fire and casualty insurance companies must invest half of their reserves in federal or state securities, was demanded today before the legislative committee on insurance.

John H. Madden, secretary-treasurer of the Citizens Protective Association of Massachusetts, petitioner for four insurance bills, was the only proponent. He argued, however, approximately two hours on the merits of his legislation. The opponents required only 10 minutes to state their case.

* * *

Compulsory automobile insurance, Mr. Madden said the compulsory law was the "best insurance legislation ever adopted in the Commonwealth" but he criticized the system under which it is operated.

"We favor," he said, "a graduated scale of registration fees, based entirely on the number of months in a year an automobile can be legally operated."

The fees under the state fund would be $2.50 to $10, providing $7,000,000 for the fund. An additional $12,000,000 would be produced through a special 2-cent gasoline tax. Mr. Madden figured $19,000,000 would be sufficient to meet all claims.

Other of Mr. Madden's automobile ideas included double-sized plates for drunken drivers and speeders when their revoked licenses are returned, increasing to $10 to $50 the license fee for a driver whose license had been previously revoked.

Interlocking directorates: The speaker charged interlocking directorates of casualty companies, instead of selling protection, are selling law suits. He also declared some of the companies "use big men as window dressing" to influence people to invest in their stock.

Mr. Madden's bill would prohibit directors to serve in more than one insurance company or insurance holding company.

Insurance Investments: Regarding the measure to force fire and casualty companies to invest half of their reserves in state or federal securities, he said: "If you kill all the others, don't kill this one. Don't forget that this is the people's money." He argued that this measure would protect the policy holders if the companies failed and would tend to prevent stock speculation by the companies.

* * *

The gas industry would be practically destroyed should legislation prohibiting the manufacturers from seeking appliances be passed by the Massachusetts legislature, opponents of such a measure asserted before the Legislative Committee on Power and Light. The opponents declared that in addition, considerable unemployment would result.

The proponents said the companies were choking off the small dealers, but Frederick W. Donaghue, a director of the National Association of Master Plumbers, denied the charge. Similar legislation, he added, had been declared unconstitutional in Missouri and several other states.

* * *

High Voltages: The oft-hurled charge that the Boston Edison and other utility companies furnishing electricity in Boston have boosted their voltage so that bulbs burn out faster and appliances wear out more rapidly was hurled again today by Representative Lawrence F. McHugh of Boston.

Appearing before the legislative committee on power and light to favor his resolve for a legislative commission to investigate the reported voltage boost, Representative McHugh declared that the Department of Public Utilities was guilty of malpractice and inefficiency because it had not checked up on the complaints. He declared the Department of Public Utilities has the information in their files, yet they do nothing about it.

In answer to Representative McHugh's charge, F. M. Ives, counsel for the Edison Company, declared the Department of Public Utilities two years ago found similar charges untrue. W. C. Bell, counsel for the New England Power Association, added that the Governor's utility committee also could find no proof of the charges.

Trees: Private tree nurseries today are facing direct competition from the State and nation which are selling trees to cities, towns and individuals at a very small figure, William N. Craig, president of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, declared today. He appeared before the legislative committee on conservation to favor an investigation of the conditions affecting nursery stock in Massachusetts.

Among the nurserymen's arguments were the charge that 50 per cent of the trees produced by the State Department of Conservation are sold to cities, towns and individuals in direct competition with private industry; that trees are being sold to farmers at very low rates. Harold O. Cook, chief forester in the conservation department, favored the investigation to clear up the situation. There was no opposition.

* * *

Cash in Cambridge: Cambridge's bill-paying troubles, caused by the retrenchment policy established during the economic depression, were aired at the State House today, when business men appeared before the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance in search of $16,000 owed to them by the city of Cambridge.

It seems that Cambridge in 1934 bought $16,000 worth of supplies "on the cuff," as the tradesman put it. Ralph W. Robert, member of the Cambridge School Committee, explained that under the present retrenchment policy it was necessary to come to the Legislature for bill-paying approval.

The creditors, included a baking company, a candy manufacturer, a ginger ale firm, a coal company and the milkman.

Incidentally, the city owes teachers $21,000 in salaries. There was no opposition, so it appeared that Cambridge was on its way toward paying the overdue bills.

Bolivian Mines Hit By Labor Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Advices from La Paz show that the Bolivian Government still faces a serious problem in the shortage of labor, especially in the mining industry. This problem has long been inherent in the industrial situation and was accentuated by the losses of the Chaco war. The highland miner was unadapted for work in low-lying jungle and was quickly disabled, according to national authorities.

A commission was recently appointed to study plans for intensifying mining production. Attention was centered on tin, the principal buttress of national economy. Santiago Schultze, who was president of this commission, stated:

"Bolivia will make a determined effort to conserve its reputation as second world producer of tin. Given sufficient labor, it should be in a position easily to fulfill the quotas assigned by the international pool. It can not be denied, however, that we are up against a serious proposition in the lack of mining workers. A number of companies have been obliged to import labor but it has been the general experience that, mainly for reasons of acclimatization in the Altiplano, this is not as satisfactory as national labor."

The commission found that another obstacle to mining development was increasing bureaucratized control. It advocated a single department to manage the industry.

Young Irishman Comes To Study N. E. Banking

New England banking today received a compliment from abroad when Sir George E. Mahon of Ahascragh, County Galway, Ireland, arrived on board the Cunard-White Star liner Samaria from Cobh, Ireland, at the Cunary docks in East Boston.

A youth of 24, Sir George is here to study American banking methods for three months after which he will return to go into banking in Ireland. He hopes to put in most of his study time at the First National Bank of Boston.

Increase for Teachers In Northampton Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 10—The tentative 1936 budget of the school department, provides an $800 increase in teachers' salaries, the increases to go to teachers not now receiving maximum ratings. Automatic increases in teachers' salaries were discontinued in 1932 and the budget step is the first toward their restoration.

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At State and Orpheum

Jeanette MacDonald
In "Rose Marie"

What's Going On In the Arts

Charles H. Woodbury

AMONG marine painters of this vicinity Charles H. Woodbury is no doubt a favorite. He has studied the sea not only to fix the image of an unfixed surface in paint, but to capture the moods and transliterate them into a tonal scheme. Mr. Woodbury is the least photographic of our painters of the sea, he adds a quality to the subject, a suggestion of poetry is an expression of his personal delight in the mysterious changes, the endless flux in the waters. At the Guild of Boston Artists, there is being shown a group of aquarelles, and as supplement several small oils and a set of etchings.

Some may find Mr. Woodbury a bit pallid. The colors look rather festive, and they are somewhat conventional. One ponders these tones and wonders why the artist has not gained notions from the Impressionists, who pressed color into greater service, made it a more eloquent, a more articulate factor. Mr. Woodbury seems to us one of a group of Bostonians whose aloofness from Parisian innovations of the past half century has proved a short coming. For the Impressionist, color is not the surface affair it was in the past; it amplifies the spaciousness, heightens the atmospheric quality and adds distinction to the picture.

These remarks are not intended to obscure Mr. Woodbury, for he still possesses redeeming qualities in the swing of the brush, the swift movement. Whether it is mountain or wave he shapes, he gives full expression to the swelling, looming character. Textures and details are slurred over for rhythm and sweep of movement. In water color, etching or oil, he displays similar freedom.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy

At Doll and Richards there are shown water colors by Nellie Littlehale Murphy and oils by H. Dudley Murphy.

Mrs. Murphy portrays flowers and outdoor scenes with a deft hand. She employs no tricks but works in a faithful, straightforward manner which yields some very pleasant decorative pictures. Mr. Murphy offers landscapes of Porto Rico and still-lifes which are larger in scheme of presentation and bolder in effect. He is a skillful craftsman who applies his brush appropriately whether he paints a vista or a blossom fully ripe. D. A.

People's Symphony Orchestra

A PROGRAM of unusual merit marked the sixth concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. With Fabien Sevitzky conducting, the orchestra had the assistance of Howard Harrington, tenor, William Frank, pianist, and the Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble.

The opening number, Ernest Bloch's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra and pianoforte, revealed the technical proficiency which the string choirs have attained. The work requires unity of purpose among the players, especially in the tonal Fugue, during the performance of which the orchestra did some of the best work of the afternoon.

To the "Psalmus Hungaricus," by Kodály, Mr. Sevitzky gave a performance notable for its intensity. Essentially dramatic, the work found worthy interpreters in orchestra and chorus. Mr. Harrington's voice is of pleasing quality but somewhat light in texture for such a work as this. Soloist, chorus, orchestra and conductor shared in the prolonged applause.

Mr. Sevitzky offered a first performance in Boston of Horace Johnson's "Astarte," a symphonic poem the program for which may be found in verses on "Astarte" by Helen Redington (Mrs. Horace Johnson). A suite by this American composer was performed by the People's Symphony last season. At that time the composer appeared to have ample technical knowledge of the resources of the orchestra but to find difficulty in evoking moods. In an effort, evidently, to overcome this difficulty, he has now swung to the other extreme, and the result is music which, though contrasted in mood, does not flow easily in transition. Nor is Mr. Johnson happy in his main theme, which is far too obvious. He had much for which to be grateful in the presentation given his work.

A vigorous declaration of the "Capriccio Espagnol," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, once more emphasized the advance in nuance and technique which the orchestra has made under the baton of Mr. Sevitzky. The audience, of good size considering the storm, gave orchestra and conductor an ovation at the conclusion of the program. G. M. S.

The Dance—Coming Events

MIRIAM WINSLOW is presenting Harald Kreutzberg in a solo recital at the Repertory Theater, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26. Seen at his first New York appearance of the season on Sunday evening, Feb. 2, this dancer seemed to have dropped his former preoccupation with the macabre and gone in for light comedy. There was the familiar virtuoso sparkle, much merry-making and little content, all enthusiastically received by a large audience at the Guild Theater. Friedrich Wilckens, pianist and dance composer, has returned with him as accompanist.

Also in the comedy vein will be Trudi Schoop and her dance comedians, coming to Symphony Hall for their first Boston engagement, and giving two performances, Friday evening, March 13, and Saturday afternoon, March 14. Two pianos supply the music. "Fridolin on the Road" and "Want Ads" are the two notable ballets to be expected. The overblown advance publicity that preceded them in New York did them more harm than good. By refraining from anticipating a "Charlie Chaplin of the dance" in the leader and accepting what the company has to give for what it is, Boston audiences may not feel so let down.

Out of the West comes the Hollywood Symphonic Ballet, to occupy the Boston Opera House for six performances (including two matinées), from Wednesday, March 18, through Saturday, March 21. They will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the following Monday and Tuesday evenings, March 23 and 24. Among the original ballets to be given is the satirical "Hollywood," scenario by Fanchon and music by Ferde Grofé. This company, which has won fame in the Hollywood Bowl, is under the management of Fanchon and Marco, and the artistic direction of Marcel Silva and Aida Barona, also first ballerina. M. L.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	Al Pearce and His Gang:	"Toy Band"	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Brad and Helen Pent	variety program	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	Principato's Hawaiians	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"McCoy-Mendel Agency": sk.
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	The Evening Tattler	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	Sportsman Snapshots	News; recordings; Olympic	Music by Rakov: Earl Lawrence; Florence Case	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	Winter Games report	Radio Rendezvous: interview	Report; "Vanished Voices"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Three Scamps": vocal trio		dramatic sketch
7:00	Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15	"Captain Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After Dinner Revue: soloist	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Radio and School Institute
7:45	Lois Ravel, songs; orchestra	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, commentator	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00	"Fibber McGee and Molly";	Hammerstein's Music Hall: so-	Guy Lombardo and His Royal	Gabriel Heatter, comment
8:15	comedy; orchestra	loists; comedy; orchestra	Canadians: vocals	Crusaders; 'Black Inquisition'
8:30	Paris Musicale: Odette	Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed	"Pick and Pat," blackface	"The Witch's Tale": network
8:45	Myrtil; soloists; orchestra	chorus; concert orchestra	sketches; speakers; orch.	dramtic sketch
9:00	Greater Minstrels: Gus	Gypsies Orchestra; Howard	Radio Theater: starring Doug-	Anthony Trini's Orchestra
9:15	Van; soloists; orchestra	Price, tenor; chorus	las Fairbanks Jr. in "The	Charioteers: quartet
9:30	"Tale of Today": serial	Grace Moore, soprano; Josef	Bride the Sun Shines On";	Hugo Mariani's Orchestra
9:45	drama with Joan Blaine	Pasternack's Orchestra	players; orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:00	Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour:	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	Recital by male chorus; vocal	Wayne King and his dance
10:15	comedy; soloists; orchestra	concert orchestra	soloist	orchestra; soloist
10:30	Russ Morgan and his orches-	National Forum: talk, Senator	Dramatizations of the news	Hod Williams's Orchestra
10:45	tra; soloists	Louis Murphy, Iowa	Spotlight Revue: variety	Talk, Sen. Dickinson, Iowa
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:15	"Ink Spots": Negro quartet	Sports review: records	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Magnolia Blossoms: Fisk	Joe Reichman and his dance	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
11:45	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Jubilee Singers	orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
1:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music concert.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: "Heroes of Our Country."
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music program.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Library of Congress Musicale: Barrere Woodwind Ensemble.
6:35 WEEI (WEAF—National), Olympic Winter Games report from Bavaria.

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": address, Senator Francis T. Maloney, Connecticut.
7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Minerals in Time of War," Chalmer J. Roy.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff and Frank Munn, soloists; Gustav Haenchen's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Yacht Club Boys, quartet.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop—The Voice of the People," sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Jumbo," from the Hippodrome Theater; soloists; sketches; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Chicago hockey game, Boston.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Parties at Pickfair"; from home of Mary Pickford.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Dedication of New York Museum of Science and Industry; description; speakers; relays from Europe.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Studio Party with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; soloists; chorus; concert orch.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "New Deal Issues," James A. Reed, from Chicago.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (WBZI (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.75mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

No Corruption Is Found in Utilities

(Continued from Page 1)

improper connection between members of the Legislature and state officials generally and the utilities."

The committee has spent $550,000 in the 20 months of its research, of which $250,000 came initially.

Warns of High Rates

On the basis of a hearing record which has shown residential electric rates to be "grossly excessive," big-stock-jobbing in Niagara-Hudson mergers; that Long Island Lighting Company officials netted $34,000,000 in a year buying and selling utilities; that the Westchester Lighting Company took $27,000,000 in profits out of watered stock; that the Associated Gas & Electric Company "rigged" its stock to the tune of $8,750,000, Mr. Mack, in his preliminary statement to the committee's final report due on Feb. 15, reiterates his charge of too high rates and declares the companies face extinction by public ownership if they do not mend their fiscal practices.

Company officials are not only the trustees of the stockholders, he states, but of the consumers "whose money pays the entire cost," and should be "just as alive to securing a fair rate to the consumers as they are in a fair return to the investing stockholders."

Sure Road to Ruin

"Where these rights were disregarded in Ohio," he continues, "a municipal plant has entirely wiped out the operating company, so that its physical property is now worth nothing but just junk value.

"I am sure that the work of this committee in throwing light on unfair practices of some of the operating companies will bring about the elimination of many unfair practices and a fair reduction of rates," he states.

Coincidentally, point was given down-state to this observation on public ownership with the village of New Hyde Park, L. I., the victor in its fight to supplant the light and power service of the Long Island Lighting Company with its own municipal plant.

Right Is Affirmed

An appellate court ruling affirmed its right to the step under the provisions of the Village Law, Section 241.

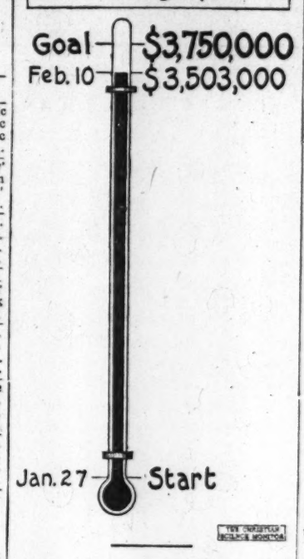
The company, whose practices have figured prominently in the legislative disclosures, sought a temporary injunction against the town contending that its referendum approving the project, two to one, was illegally submitted and that property owners in the village who were nonresidents were not permitted to vote.

New Hyde Park has a population of 3000, and agitation for the public system was started two years ago on the basis of relative costs of municipal and private utility service. The plant will be constructed with the aid of a federal loan of $263,000.

Higbee Resigns American Hide

NEW YORK (AP)—Carlton M. Higbie has resigned as a director of American Hide & Leather Company. John W. Simpson succeeds him.

Going Up



Community Chest Makes Last Check With Goal in Sight

The Boston Community Chest drive for $3,750,000 closes officially at midnight tonight. At noon today, the 12,000 solicitors had brought in $3,503,000.

The final announcement, according to campaign officials, must be made elastic to permit the inclusion of contributions now on the way or not yet mailed. Hence, the campaign will not be formally closed until Thursday night at a dinner in the Hotel Statler at which the final figure will be given out.

Officials of the drive had little doubt today but what the campaign would reach its anticipated goal. Today's emphasis was placed on rechecking communities where quotas are considerably undersubscribed. Many people have been out-of-town or unable to be reached for other reasons. Even if the goal has not been reached by midnight, the final figure to be given out next Thursday is expected to attest to the first successful emergency relief campaign in Boston's experience. No previous campaign has reacheed its quota.

Toronto University Has New Criminology Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The object of the new course in criminology recently inaugurated at the University of Toronto is to bring about an improvement in the treatment of young criminals as well as to correlate the legal and medical views of insanity. The course, which will be open to second, third and fourth year students and graduates, is expected to be of special benefit to Ontario law students, as particular attention will be paid to medical evidence given concerning criminals and the students will be enabled to consider this evidence from a legal and medical standpoint.

Dr. Kenneth C. Gray, a graduate lawyer and doctor, has been appointed an honorary lecturer of the university in order to take charge of the course, which is the first of its kind in Canada.

School Probe Due In Massachusetts And Rhode Island

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at their sixty-first annual convention here Saturday took the initial step in a widespread attack on liquor advertising and obscene literature among high school students.

The convention adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate:

"The influence of the liquor traffic, including radio and other advertising, and also improper and obscene literature, on the young people of the two states."

The commission, to be named by the state executive committee, is authorized to recommend courses of action to individual associations.

Joseph E. Perry of Belmont, newly elected convention president, said:

"The time has come when we must come to grips with these influences. I hope that this will be the initial step in a movement which will win the support of women's groups and other agencies interested in youth."

The Rev. W. Earl Ledden of Mathewson Street M. E. Church, Providence, discussing the subject "The Task of Christian Education," placed the issue before the convention.

Dr. Fred C. Smith of Harvard University said that investigation has revealed that high school lists had been purchased from students, and used as liquor mailing lists.

An attempt to include gambling in the list to be probed was frowned upon on the ground that if included the probe would be too complex.

These officers were elected: Mr. Perry, president; Richard P. Holland of Southbridge, vice president; Herman E. Johnson of Worcester, vice president; Wesley T. Perkins of Beverly, secretary and Howard O. Russell of Wakefield, assistant secretary.

San Diego Finds Corner Which Hides Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A rapid economic recovery during the past year has been made by this city, a survey of various business indices revealed. A greater tourist influx, caused by the recent exposition was the chief reason for the general improvement according to trade authorities.

During the year, the Consolidated Aircraft Corp. moved its factory here from Buffalo. At present, it employs 1600 men and has hung out the sign "men wanted." Officials of the plant claim they can put 800 trained mechanics to work. During the year just ended, bank debits jumped 40 per cent above the 1934 figure; building permits soared 92 per cent over the previous 12 months and bank deposits showed an increase of 50 per cent from $31,985,000 to $48,005,538.

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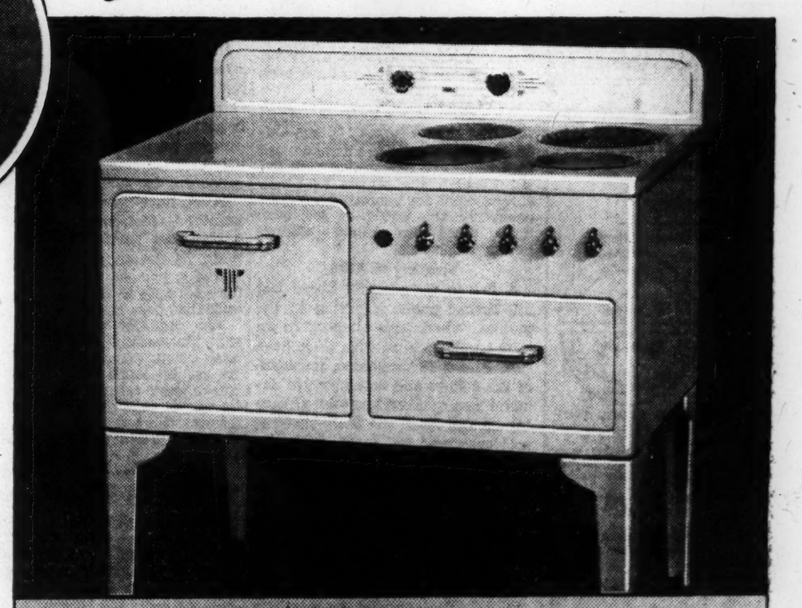

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But $24 on the range price *isn't all* you save by any means. The Dictator is equipped with a simmering unit which saves electricity. Good to the eye, good to the palate, good to the pocketbook. That's the Dictator! Let it rule your kitchen . . . while you loaf like a queen.

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Funds for Quoddy Halted As Unauthorized by Law; Study by Engineers Advised

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee acted today to halt federal funds for construction of the Passamaquoddy Bay power project. Pointing out that Passamaquoddy and four other projects had never been approved by Congress, the report recommended that they be studied by a legislative committee.

If found desirable, it said, the necessary funds might be provided later in a deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Roosevelt had asked for the funds in the War Department appropriation measure.

Outlook Found Favorable

The fact that the report did not criticize the Passamaquoddy project but recommended its further consideration, was pointed to by Representative Ralph O. Brewster, as giving hope for continued construction.

"I am very much gratified," he said. "It is very much better than we had expected, because it leaves the whole question in the President's hands, inasmuch as the committee did not specifically recommend that the project be stopped. It is our understanding that there are ample funds still available from the $4,000,000,000 relief appropriation to carry the project right on."

Scrutiny Recommended

The committee report said:

"Included in the estimate of $129,000,000 (for Public Works projects) are five projects which have not been authorized by law.

"The budget proses an appropriation of $29,000,000 to carry the work forward.

"If for no other reason, the committee feels that the total ultimate cost involved is too great for it to recommend an appropriation for further prosecution of work upon such projects until they have run the usual gauntlet of scrutiny by the corps of engineers, the legislative committees having jurisdiction of such matters and the legislative bodies themselves. . . .

"The committee's action does not mean in any sense that these five unauthorized projects are to be abandoned."

Still Declared Feasible

At the same time, the committee made public testimony by Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury, in which he said the project was feasible.

Asked about sales of the power, General Pillsbury replied:

"I believe there is an act of the Maine Legislature which authorizes the sale of this particular power outside the confines of the State. We have, necessarily, in designing the powerhouse, determined what a probable power load would be, and what the possible load would be.

Disposal Undetermined

But the disposal of the power is to be taken care of by a special state commission, the formation of which is expected to be provided at the next session of the state legislature."

At another point, asked if the engineer corps had studied the use of the power to be generated, he said:

"There is a separate entity that is now developing, as I understand it, the future disposition of such power. We have merely the construction of it, and we have not investigated the utilization of the energy.

Easing the Task of the Rural Mail Carrier

By a Staff Photographer

How the Man in the Country Gets His Mail

In city houses and apartments, the postman always—or almost always—rings twice. Along country byways, however, the rural mail carrier merely stops his flivver at tin mail boxes such as those shown above.

Upper Left—A neat array of boxes—57 of them—near Springfield, Mass.

Upper Right—Look out for those swinging mail boxes! Here's a neat wrinkle near Hanson, Mass. A wheel mounted on a post allows the boxes to rotate

Lower Left—Sending mail instead of receiving it, this little girl in New Bedford, Mass., doesn't even have to get out of her car.

Lower Right—Nature fashioned this mail box supporter at the side of the Maine highway.

Presidential Test Opens Next Month In New Hampshire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The march of the voters to the polls, which will culminate in the election of a President Nov. 3, begins a month from today in New Hampshire.

Already rival factions are at work in the State where the first presidential primary will be held March 10. Similar contests are shaping up in more than a dozen other primary states.

In New Hampshire there are signs of an anti-Roosevelt move among some Democrats, designed to send to the national convention an uninstructed delegation instead of one pledged to the President.

On the Republican side, the candidates for delegates are not pledging themselves, but there have been reports that they are sympathetic to various presidential possibilities.

While there has been no indication that Senator Borah, of Idaho, would enter New Hampshire as he plans to do in Ohio to wage battle with the State Republican organization, some observers believe there may be a contest between supporters of Gov. Alf M. Landon, of Kansas, and Col. Frank Knox, of Illinois.

New Hampshire will have only eight votes in the Democratic convention and 11 in the Republican, but the outcome of any contests there will be watched by politicians as a possible weathervane of political sentiment elsewhere.

The next presidential primary will not be held until April 7, in Wisconsin and New York, but after that they will come in rapid succession.

Illinois and Nebraska ballot April 14, and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, April 28.

Ohio's primary on May 12 bids fair to be the most important of the entire series, with Borah already an entrant there, and, the possibility that he may face some of his major opponents.

Wreckers to Star In Last Drama At Hartford Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10—Left dark as its patrons drifted to moving picture houses, Parsons Theater, built before the turn of the century, will be razed before July 1. The property passed this week from Lee and J. J. Shubert, New York theatrical firm, to the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company through foreclosure of a mortgage.

All the leading performers of the last quarter century have been seen at Parsons but productions became less frequent in the 1920's. The house has been dark since March, 1935, when Walter Huston appeared there in "Dodsworth."

The closing of Parsons leaves Connecticut with only one legitimate theater, the Shubert in New Haven, also owned by the Shubert brothers. Both houses have been used for tryouts of many plays later seen on Broadway.

Northampton Acts to Halt Liquor Sales to Minors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 10—Chief of Police Bartholomew Bresnahan has ordered all patrolmen to make a close check of liquor-selling establishments as a result of complaints that minors have been served frequently in local dine and dance places.

Chief Bresnahan admits that sometimes appearances are deceitful but he has ruled that liquor should not be served to anyone suspected of being under legal age.

Pittsfield Pay Rolls Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10—The number of employees at the Pittsfield works of the General Electric Company has increased 30 per cent in the last year. The present pay roll carries 3800 names as compared to 2900 a year ago.

Playwriting Contest Opens In Boston Under WPA Auspices

William C. De Mille, playwright and director at Paramount Studios, and brother of Cecil B. De Mille; Walter Prichard Eaton, drama critic and professor of playwriting at Yale University; William Dana Orcutt, Boston author; Ruth Ellery Sedgwick, editor of Stage magazine; Clayton Gilbert, supervisor of the drama department of the New England Conservatory of Music, and Leslie A. Sloper, dramatic critic of The Christian Science Monitor, have agreed to act as judges in the playwriting contest sponsored by the Boston Community Theaters, under the supervision of the Adult Recreation Project of the Works Progress Administration, according to an announcement by Miss Clara Wagner, director of the Adult Recreation Drama Project.

The contest rules are as follow:

Rules for Contest

1. The contest shall be confined to members of any Greater Boston Community Theater. Information on membership in these theaters may be obtained at the Adult Recreation Project Headquarters, 739 Boylston Street, Boston.

2. Plays previously published or produced will not be acceptable.

3. All types of plays, one-act or full length, those with or without music, those written in prose or verse, or in modern or period costume, will be acceptable.

4. One-act plays must not take less than 15 minutes in production.

5. Plays will be ranked in the order of their merit: first, second, third, and honorable mention.

6. The winning plays will be awarded publication by a leading play publisher, if acceptable, and will be given production.

7. Manuscripts should be typewritten, on one side of the paper only; should be covered; should contain the name and address of the author; should be mailed or delivered to Miss Helen Moskin, 739 Boylston Street, Room 205, not later than March 1, 1936. Manuscripts should also be given to the directors of the Community Theaters.

8. After careful elimination by a Playreading Committee, the outstanding plays will be submitted to the final judges.

Community Theaters

Copies of these rules and information about membership in the Community Theaters, which is free, may be obtained from the director of any Community Theater, or at 739 Boylston Street. The contest is open to anyone connected with a Community Theater in any capacity.

The director-organizers of the local Community Theaters, and the time and place where they may be located are as follows: Back Bay Theater: Miss Elizabeth Gilbert, Monday and Friday, 7:30 p. m., at Teachers College; Brighton-Allston Theater: Miss Ruth Young, Wednesday and Friday, 7:30 p. m., at Brighton High School; Charlestown Theater: Miss Natalie Ackerman, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., First Congregational Church; Dorchester Theater: Miss Ruth Carmen, Thursday and Friday, 7 p. m., 24 Faulkner Street; Dorchester-Codman Square Theater: Miss Ruth Cleverly, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., High School for Girls; East Boston Theater: Miss Elsie Perlot, Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 p. m., Branch Library, Central Square; North End Theater: Henri Rouillard, Wednesday and Friday, 7:30 p. m., 20 Parmenter Street; Outer South End Theater: James W. Henderson, Wednesday and Friday, 7:30 p. m., 855 Columbus Avenue; Roslindale Theater: Miss Lolo Cox, Wednesday and Friday, 7:30 p. m., Washington Irving School; Roxbury Theater: Miss Willette Pierce, Tuesday and Wednesday, 7 p. m., Norfolk House; Roxbury-Elm Hill Theater: Miss Elizabeth Rifchin, Monday, 7:30 p. m., 216 Townsend Street; South Boston Theater: Curtis B. Rhea, Wednesday and Friday, 8 p. m., South Boston High School; South End Theater: Miss Elizabeth Swett, Wednesday and Friday, 7:30 p. m., English High School; West End Theater: Miss Astrid Anderson, Tuesday and Thursday, William Blackstone School; West Roxbury Theater: Miss Bernice Shafmaster, Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 p. m., Gardner Building, Baker and Gardner Streets.

Mrs. Rabbit Leads The Bunny Parade While Autos Wait

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Feb. 10—A group of automobile drivers had their faith in the proverbial speed and timidity of rabbits badly shaken the other day. While driving in a long line they were suddenly forced to come to a complete stop with no apparent reason, except that the first car had chosen to do so.

After the customary honking and shouting out of lowered windows, several of the drivers left their cars and went to the head of the line. There they saw a scene, common enough in the days of the horse and buggy, but unusual in these days of speeding autos.

A mother rabbit, slowly and with no apparent heed to the long line of honking and irate autoists, was leading her small family of five bunnies across the road.

Yale Glee Club to Tour Europe This Summer

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—The University Glee Club will tour Europe this summer, Yale officials announced yesterday. The concerts will consist chiefly of American folk music.

The 60 men in the club will leave New York the middle of June, under the management of M. Albert Morini. During the trip, which will last three weeks, the club will visit France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. American Ambassadors in the countries visited will sponsor the concerts, the announcement said.

Diversion of Ocean Commerce From Port of Boston Charged

A prosaic item of shipping news came flashing over the transatlantic cables a few days ago. It merely stated "Steamer Gaard sailed Fowey, Jan. 23, for New London." But that harmless-looking little item was deeply significant to boosters of the Port of Boston. It spelled "the last straw" in a slowly increasing diversion of overseas commerce from Boston.

For 20 years china clay has been coming to Boston from Fowey, transshipped here to inland paper mills to ultimately form the coating that makes book paper different from newsprint. The Gaard had a cargo of 2000 tons of china clay, and it is the first full cargo to be diverted in the latest "leak" of Boston's commerce.

New Obstacle

While port authorities have been striving to build up the commerce of Boston, getting new lines of steamers, bringing big liners here for a few trips each year, opposing the now historic rail-rate "differentials" which militate against the volume of imports and exports, pushing litigation to overthrow "unfair" discrimination at other ports through preferential practices and charges, a new obstacle has been discovered.

Shipping men reveal that for two years Boston has been gradually losing shipments of crude rubber, wood pulp, newsprint paper, tapioca flour and sisal to New London. More and more steamers that come to Boston from Europe are calling at New London to discharge part cargo, which port experts here declare would ordinarily be discharged at Boston.

Now a full cargo has been routed away from this port. So the Boston Port Authority "turned on the light," uncovered little known facts, complained to Paul A. Dever, Massachusetts Attorney General and sought a "revision" of the lease granted to the Central Vermont Railway, Inc., by Chapter 272 of the Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1890.

Reviewing Lease

Mr. Dever is today reviewing the lease, which the Acts of 1890 said "is subject to revision at any time," to the end that the commerce of Boston may be protected. The complaint alleges unlawful storage and other terminal concessions at New London by the Central Vermont. The Acts of 1890 authorizes lease of the New London Northern R. R. to the Central Vermont, and grants certain trackage rights over lines of the Boston & Maine to the Central Vermont, within the borders of Massachusetts.

Ten years after this lease was approved, another and similar act approved lease of the Boston & Albany R. R. to the New York Central, but this one contained a clause requiring the New York Central to maintain the port of Boston on a parity of rates with New York. Alleged free storage at New London by the Central Vermont is called detrimental to the port of Boston where only six days "free time" is usually allowed importers to take the goods away from the piers. The thought is that a revision of the lease might easily bring about a requirement that would prevent "unfair practices" at New London.

The Central Vermont has a steamer line from New London to New York, and is charged with routing goods from the Midwest to New York, via New London at the lower "differential route" rates than other lines charge for bringing goods to Boston for export.

5 Famous coat stocks purchased—

from exclusive out-of-town apparel shops!

COAT SALE

See for yourself the great variety, elegant furs and exceptional coat beauty at

$24 and $38

Formerly $49.50 to $110. Original labels and price tags attached to each coat.

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HALF-PRICE reductions on most of our fine furred coats and fur salon coats.

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BOSTON

Extra School Work Plan in Brookline Pronotnced Success

Many a Boston youngster will thank Ernest R. Caverly, superintendent of Brookline schools, who announced in his annual report that substituting extra school work for home work has been found successful.

For five months, 115 students have been working at Brookline High School on the "school study plan." Recently examinations were taken by these students and by a group who had been doing the old-fashioned "home work."

Results in Latin and mathematics showed that of those who had done all their work at school, about 70 per cent received honor grades and 5 per cent failed, whereas 53 per cent of those studying at home achieved honor marks and 12 per cent failed.

Under the new plan, a school day consists of four periods of 90 minutes each instead of five periods of about 45 minutes each. When the students leave for home at 3 o'clock, the work is completed.

Junior Achievement Re-elects President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 10—Judge Russell L. Davenport was re-elected president of the Holyoke Junior Achievement Foundation at the fourteenth annual meeting.

The annual report noted that 1178 children — 753 girls and 425 boys — had participated in the Foundation's activities during the year. Approximately 2400 garments were made by junior and senior clothing-club members and a wide variety of articles was produced by craft clubs.

Homes Are Warned To Keep Water Running

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 10—Instead of "keep the home fires burning" it is "keep the home water running" here.

E. R. Dobles, Commissioner of Publbic Works, warns all householders to keep faucets trickling during the cold spell. Otherwise, he says, those who let their pipes freeze will have to pay for the thawing.

College Papers to Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—A nationwide contest to discover the "best art and editorial output" of undergraduate papers will be conducted by the American Association of College Comics, according to an announcement by Herbert F. Reichert-Meyer, editor of the Columbia Jester and president of the association.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 4 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Boston Public Library—Second Annual Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the CCC of New England. Through Feb. 29.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5 Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo material, Mexican glasswork and birds.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Annual Exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through Feb. 29.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Margaret E. Wilder. Through Feb. 21.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by Marion Boyd Allen. Through Feb. 19.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings of Maine by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 15.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings by Otis Pierce Cook Jr.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century American water colors. Prints by Hogarth. Through February. Week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Maria Maravigna. Through Feb. 29.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, Inc.—Ninth annual exhibition. Through Feb. 23.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Abstractions by Josef Albers. Through Feb. 21.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of autographs and first editions from the collection of Fred A. Wilson. Through Feb. 17.

Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Charles Hovey Pepper. Through Feb. 22.

Junior League—Portraits by Rebecca Lindon Taylor. Through Feb. 22.

Symphony Hall—Paintings by Boston Art Club members. Through Feb. 29.

Women's City Club—Paintings by Martha Crocker.

Goodman-Walker—Japanese Prints. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne Gallery—Water colors by Lawrence Tenney Stevens. Paintings by Aurelia Calonesco and Arthur Ewart. Through Feb. 29.

Germanic Museum—Engravings and woodcuts by Durer, Feb. 27.

Doll & Richards—Pencil portraits by Ethel Machanic, through Feb. 29. Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy, and water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Through Feb. 15.

Copley Society—Paintings by Robert Fuller Jackson, through Feb. 21.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Janitor Is Promoted To Laboratory Aide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 10

WALTER B. LAMPHIER, janitor at Thompson Physics Laboratory at Williams College for four years, has been promoted to the position of assistant in the physics department. His duties will include largely the setting up and arrangement of apparatus.

The college policy is to recognize interest and ability shown by its employees. A year ago Stephen McNicol was promoted from janitor to assistant in the Lawrence Art Museum.

Influence of Coleridge Is Traced In University of Vermont Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—One of the first courses in English literature in the world, the first use of a blackboard in this country for teaching mathematics and early employment of the lecture and examintion system—all these distinctions are claimed for the University of Vermont by Prof. Julian I. Lindsay of the university's English department in an article which appeared recently in the Vermont Alumni Weekly.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge was the chief cause of these innovations, says Professor Lindsay, whose article discusses Coleridge's influence on the University of Vermont. In fact, Professor Lindsay declares that the New England University and King's College in London were the only two institutions of learning in the world to adopt Coleridge's philosophy as a basis of their systems of teaching and thus have a special affinity.

The connection between Coleridge and Vermont is somewhat indirect, the tie being achieved by James Marsh, president of the university for 16 years and several Vermont professors who studied in England back in the nineteenth century. Coleridge influenced Marsh and Marsh naturally enough influenced Vermont. This outstanding influence has extended to the present day, says Professor Lindsay. For subjects in the classical course are still the same as those of the original curriculum, including languages, mathematics, physics, political, moral and intellectual philosophy.

Whether the students at Vermont appreciate the distinction which the author of "The Ancient Mariner" has heaped upon them has not been determined, but it is the general opinion, especially after midyears, that he might have kept the examination system safe at home in England.

Hot Lunch Served To Vermont Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 10—Through the co-operation of service clubs, parent-teacher groups and other organizations, hot lunches are being served to boys and girls in more than 75 schools in all the counties of the State, according to Mrs. Fanny P. Wood, assistant home economist for the VERA.

School children in both urban and rural schools are receiving the hot lunches daily, Mrs. Wood points out. In a few schools an entire lunch is served, while in most of them one hot dish or cocoa is served to supplement the cold lunch that the pupils take from home.

This year's hot-lunch project is an outgrowth of the hot lunch program carried on last winter by the VERA. Although the project has been instituted this year without assistance from the VERA or PWA to the schools serving the lunches, it is expected that PWA workers will soon be available to aid in and expand the 1936 program, Mrs. Wood says.

Waltham Judge Calls Public 'Gambling Crazy'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass.—The public is "gambling crazy," according to Judge P. Sarsfield Cunniff, of the Waltham District Court, who declared recently that people persist in attempting the impossibility of getting something for nothing.

The occasion of the judge's pronunciamento on the public's gambling proclivities was a slot-machine case here. The two owners of the machine pleaded guilty, had their machine confiscated and, to show that gambling doesn't pay, the judge fined them $25.

The officer who found the machine, testified that he played it four times int he course of getting evidence and made 15 cents.

Remember — Telephone Often

Wives appreciate the thoughtfulness shown when you remember to telephone home while you are traveling. The hazards of travel loom large in their minds, but when your voice comes over the wire and they know that you are well and safe, all uncertainties disappear and the telephone has brought happiness again.

There is always some little chore which is left undone when the man of the house goes away, which a telephone call will straighten out. Final instructions about the furnace, that mail to be forwarded, the book to be returned to the library—call up and remind those at home to take care of it.

After the day's work is done, telephone home. Service is faster and rates lower than ever.

New Low Person-to-Person Rates—*Calls made to a particular party, where the present station-to-station rate is more than 35 cents, now take lower rates from 7 p.m. to 4:30 a.m., each night and all day Sunday.*

Lower Rates on Sunday—*All day Sunday you may make out-of-town calls at week-day night rates. This means that from 7 o'clock Saturday evening until 4:30 Monday morning, out-of-town calls, in general, take lower rates.*

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Personal Telephone Booklet FREE!

A new, handy, attractive booklet especially designed for listing the telephone numbers and addresses of your out-of-town friends. Printed in colors, it makes a delightfully practical book for your telephone stand or desk.

Clip the coupon and mail it to the address given below—a copy will be sent to you prepaid with no further obligation.

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50 Oliver Street
Boston, Mass. Room 1006

Please send a new personal telephone booklet to:

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

How Animal Town Kept Its Banner

By Ralph Bergengren

"DO YOU think, William Henry," said Mrs. Mouse—

"I hope so," said Mr. Mouse, quickly interrupting what Mrs. Mouse was going to say. "Yes, I think, I think. Ha-ha! Ha-ha! When there is anything to think about."

"Do you think, William Henry," repeated Mrs. Mouse, pausing until Mr. Mouse had finished his interruption and done chuckling over his joke. "Do you think it is wise to allow Willie to participate in the snowball encounter between Animal Town and the Backwoods animals. Of course they are nice animals, but they are rough."

"We're a match for 'em," squeaked Mr. Mouse. "We're a match for 'em."

"But without, I hope," said Mrs. Mouse, "being so rough."

"We small animals," said Mr. Mouse, "are in very little danger. The affair, so to speak, is over our heads. Nor, for that matter, are we of much help to the defense.

"Not that I mind being a small animal, Emmaline, but this is one of the times when I wish I were a large animal, capable of making a large snowball and hurling it through the air with great force and unerring aim. The way I do though," added Mr. Mouse with some satisfaction, "is to hurl my snowballs at the small Backwoods animals."

Willie Mouse Has His Say

"The way you do, William Henry," said Mrs. Mouse, gently but firmly, "is something over which I have no control. You are a grown animal. But I have some control over Willie. Is it any place for a child?"

"I can roll snowballs," said Willie Mouse from the head of the stairs. "I can make a little snowball and roll it and roll it till it is big enough for a large animal to hurl without having to stop and make one himself. Please, Mamma. I will be very careful to keep out of the way of the large animals."

"You will be very careful to return to your geography lesson, Willie Mouse," said Mrs. Mouse. "And you will also be very careful to close your bedroom door so that your Papa and Mamma will hear you doing it."

They heard Willie Mouse close his bedroom door.

"He is such an obedient child," said Mrs. Mouse. "Do you think, William Henry, do you think it will be safe to let him go?"

"I think so," said Mr. Mouse. "Yes, I shall be in the thick of it myself, but I'll manage to keep an eye on him."

In other homes all over Animal Town nearly everybody was interested in and excited over the approaching snowball encounter between Animal Town and the Backwoods animals.

As far back as any animal could remember being told by his grandmother, Animal Town had built a snow fort each winter and the Backwooders had come down out of the Backwoods and tried to capture it. Whatever the result was there was a banquet and speeches in Animal Town Town Hall afterward.

But if the Backwooders captured the fort they carried off the Animal Town banner in triumph to the Backwoods, and if the Animal Towners held the fort they got the Backwooders' banner and hung it up in triumph in the Animal Town Town Hall.

Mayor Bear Gets Ready

"For my part," said Mrs. John Bear, rocking in one chair while Mayor John Bear rocked in another, "I shall be glad when it's all over. You may not know it yourself, John, but you are never yourself for at least two weeks before."

"I'm all right, Anne," said Mayor Bear seriously, "and it's a good fort we have built. I looked it over again just before supper."

"I hope," said Mrs. Bear, "that your cousin Bill Bruin will bring us another nice jar of Cousin Martha's carrot marmalade."

Mayor Bear uncrossed his left hind leg from over his right hind leg.

"At a time like this, Anne," said Mayor Bear, crossing his right hind leg over his left hind leg, "I admit I feel the responsibility of being Mayor of Animal Town and Commander-in-Chief of the Animal Town forces. Did I put the Animal Town banner in the front hall?"

"Right beside your mittens and overshoes," said Mrs. Bear.

"I thought so," said Mayor Bear. "Yes, I think they will attack us about noon tomorrow. The snow has been softening, and unless there is a drop in the thermometer it will be just right for snowballs.

"I have sent John Rat scouting to the Backwoods to see what they are doing. Unless he is captured he should be back soon after breakfast."

The Mayor's Strategy

"But suppose he is captured?" said Mrs. Bear.

"Then he will not be back," said Mayor Bear, "and immediately after breakfast I shall sound the alarm and call all paws to the fort. Let them come when they will, they shall find us ready."

Now although Mayor John Bear little suspected it, John Rat had already finished his scouting and was hurrying back as fast as he could. He had met the Backwooders sooner than he had expected. And what lent wings to his feet was that he knew they were coming along not far behind him.

He had been trudging along carelessly through the woods. It was pitchy dark, but John Rat didn't mind that, for he knew the woods and was used to getting about in the dark. If he had been a large animal the snow would have held him up, but he stepped lightly on the surface, squeaking a little tune to himself for company and nibbling a cheese sandwich he had brought in his pocket.

John Rat Hears a Song

Now and then, of course, he saw and heard animals—an owl hooted or a rabbit skurried through the snowy underbrush—but these were altogether wild animals, neither Backwooders or Animal Towners, and the scout paid no attention to them. He finished one cheese sandwich and started another.

And then, all at once, John Rat stopped nibbling his cheese sandwich. He stood still and listened.

Somewhere in the distance ahead there was a faint murmur of voices—barks, grunts, growls, squeaks, and other noises that a large company of animals make when they talk together. The murmur grew louder as the scout listened. Some were singing—

Backwooders! Backwooders!
Forward to the fray.
Backwooders! Backwooders!
We'll take their fort to-day.
We will make the Animal Towners
Like a lot of upside-downers.

Astonished as he was, the scout knew what that meant. The Backwooders were marching to surprise the fort by a night attack, though they were still so far off that it never occurred to them that anybody could hear them.

John Rat took off his coat to lighten his weight, threw away the rest of his cheese sandwich, and started back to Animal Town on the run.

"No time now to report to the Mayor and Commander-in-Chief," panted John Rat to himself. "I must arouse the citizens as I find them. To snowballs! To snowballs! To the fort! To the fort!"

On to the Fray

One of the first houses in Animal Town was William Henry Mouse's. John Rat's front paws beat a rapid tattoo on the door. William Henry Mouse in his nightcap looked out of a window. "To snowballs! To snowballs!" shouted John Rat.

"What for?" shouted William Henry Mouse.

"The enemy is at paw," shouted John Rat. "Get up. Take off your nightcap. Put on your hat and mittens. Up and out. Arouse the citizenry. The enemy is at paw. To the fort. To the fort."

"I'm coming," shouted William Henry Mouse. "I'll wake Willie. You take Main Street, John Rat, and I'll take Maple Avenue and send Willie along Dewdrop Road. To snowballs! To snowballs! To the fort! To the fort!"

Everybody had been asleep in Animal Town and none more asleep than Mayor John Bear, but nearly all the defenders of the fort were up and on their way by the time John Rat began pounding on the Mayor's door. Mrs. Bear heard him first.

"What is that little noise, John?" said Mrs. Bear, wakening the Mayor. "It has been going on quite a long time."

The moon was rising when the Backwooders, quiet enough now, approached the fort. Silence brooded over a snowy scene.

In Animal Town, if the Backwooders could have looked in, everybody seemed to be asleep except Mayor John Bear. Mayor John Bear was still almost asleep, but he had somehow got into his clothes, grabbed the Animal Town banner from the front hall, and was hurrying as fast as he could through the deserted streets to the fort.

Hip-hooray!
Backwooders! Backwooders!
Forward to the fray.
Backwooders! Backwooders!
We'll take their fort to-day
We will make the ——

Over the white horizon of the fort the hidden Animal Towners rose like so many schoolboys at recess hurling snowballs. And who is surprised now? Where had been empty space between the Backwooders and the fort, suddenly became thick with snowballs each speeding to meet and stop a Backwooder.

Both Sides Celebrate

Large snowballs hit large Backwooders, small snowballs hit small Backwooders. Hit by one snowball they surged on to be hit by the next. A snowball upset the bearer of the Backwoods banner. He sat down in the snow, got up, and sat down again.

The Animal Town banner rose over the fort as the Commander-in-Chief, who had got there at last, leaped up and onto the battlement, met a snowball from his cousin Bill Bruin, and seemed to leap back into the fort without bothering to turn himself about.

Then the banner appeared all by itself, Mayor Bear holding it aloft with both paws from inside the fort.

Once, twice, three times, more times than anybody could remember to count afterward the Backwooders hurled themselves against the fort, and more times than anybody could remember to count afterward the Animal Towners hurled them back.

And both sides were merry at the banquet with speeches at Animal Town Town Hall that night.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mayor Bear Met a Snowball From His Cousin, Bill Bruin

A Chinese Boy Entertains a Visitor

THE north wind whistled a mournful tune but, quite undaunted, the active little hailstones did a gay tap dance on the sturdy window.

"Doesn't sound exactly a choice night for putting out to sea," remarked big, bronzed Uncle Ben, his blue eyes twinkling merrily. "Guess a 'make believe' ship is an advantage in winter time, eh?"

The twins nodded happily, and the retired sea captain began his customary travel story.

"Well, Tom, it's your turn, and here we are at Shanghai, China. Your host today is a little Chinese boy, Lee Yan Phou.

"His brightly colored satin suit makes your European clothes seem very dull, He wears wide trousers, and a short jacket of deep blue bound with yellow; a long, loose-fitting blue coat with a snug, standing-up collar, lavishly embroidered with threads of gold, and a small black cap trimmed with yellow and topped with a knot of yellow cord.

"Gravely he bows a welcome, and leads you along the wide Bund, or waterfront, to where European taxicabs, carts drawn by Mongolian ponies, Chinese rickshaws, and Sedan chairs await their fares.

"A rickshaw is his choice, and soon you are being skillfully piloted through the crowded streets — past the International Settlement, policed by splendid, black-bearded Sikhs from India, past busy little shops with odd-looking signboards, until you come gently to a stop before a large, one-storied building.

"Courteously, Lee Yan Phou helps you to alight, and ushers you through the vestibule into the audience hall of his home. This is also the common dining place for all the occupants of the house, and a huge mahogany table flanked by two rows of chairs stretches the full length of the room.

"Between the chairs are beautifully carved, three-legged tables, or 'tea poys,' which serve to hold the guests' cups. Yes, it does seem rather a large table, but not too large when you consider that grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins are included in this family.

"Smiling politely, the Chinese boy beckons you into the library and hands you down a richly bound book. How would you like to learn that language? Hold on! you are going the wrong way! You should begin at what seems to be the end of the book and turn the pages frontward. And the lines are not read across from left to right, but downward, beginning at the top right-hand corner.

"If Lee Yan Phou could speak of how he learned to read and write this baffling scroll he would probably tell you that at 6 years of age he went to school. There it was explained to him that such and such a funny little picture, or character, meant such and such a word, and he must memorize it carefully.

"Each day, together with all the other boys, he would go over so many pictures, saying out loud the words they represented. The noise was dreadful, but it was the only way by which the 'Lao Se' (honorable teacher) could make sure that his little pupils were not thinking of something else, or playing under the desk.

"But there goes the dinner gong and, joining the gathering round the big table, you partake of tastily cooked pork served with rice; fish, vegetables. The food has all been chopped up before it was cooked, and the others manage to eat it daintily with their chopsticks, but you are mightily grateful to the thoughtful person who set cutlery before you.

"At the end of the meal you are presented with a pair of finely wrought chopsticks, and graciously invited to pay a return visit soon.

"And now, though time is brief, there is much for you to hear about the games and festivals of this ancient land. Perhaps the most universal outdoor pastime is kite flying, when, on the ninth day of the ninth month, which is known as Kites' Day, grandfathers, uncles, fathers and sons set off for the nearest hill.

"Some of the kites are 6 feet long, with weird and wonderful figures painted on them, and as they soar the little Chinese boys listen eagerly for their song—a song caused by the wind blowing on a reed which is used in place of string to fasten the bow at the top of the kite.

"Kicking the shuttlecock is another favorite game, and the boys show great skill and agility in keeping the shuttlecock in motion.

"There are many festivals in China; in fact, there are almost as many festivals as there are days in the year. Lee Yan Phou loves these special times, with their bright pageants and peculiar music.

Sometimes whole villages are turned overnight into fragrant palaces of flowers, when azaleas, camellias, gardenias, peonies, are all lavishly used, some for garland decorations, others for forming figures of men, birds, or beasts.

"But you are nearing the end of your journey. Narrow streets have given place to clean, broad ones, with many fine buildings and shops. Here are the docks again, where Canton junks and Chinese cutters rub paint with modern motorboats and sailing yachts, while that audacious little world citizen, the rowboat, deftly threads its way to and fro.

"But now it is time to part, and very reluctantly your new 'neighbor' bids you farewell."

A Little Chinese Boy, Ready to Be Colored, Cut Out and Added to Your Group of Foreign Paper Dolls

Winter's Banquet Halls

By Louise C. Hastings

WHEN the autumn winds began singing their bedtime lullabies to trees, flowers and weeds, it did not mean that winter would take away all their usefulness.

Fields today look dry and brown. Tall weeds everywhere are stiff and brittle. And look at the trunks of trees. You would not think of feasting tables there, would you? Yet Nature provides food for all her birds and creatures in those very places.

Have you walked through fields lately and noticed some of the banqueting halls all around? When you see tall weeds gone to seed, there you will find something worth watching. Perhaps a little band of tree sparrows, winter guests from the North, are feasting on the seeds.

Look for them under the weed stalks, where they search about on the ground, or on the snow. A tiny little fellow may be perched right on the top of a stiff weed head. Go close enough, and you will not only see him feasting, but you will notice that he is shaking down seeds for himself and his friends. Wherever there are weeds there are probably many seeds left for the birds' February menus.

Look for Juncos

When you take a walk through a parkway, look out for little juncos. These are dark gray-hooded birds that show white in their tail feathers as they fly. Under bushes, usually, are the banqueting halls of the juncos. They feast on the seeds blown down by the wind.

When we have severe snowstorms, and especially when there is an ice storm, all birds have a a more difficult time to get food. Then it is that children can help these little creatures. Take long walks carrying baskets of grain and seeds with you. Even if you do not see any birds, scatter food around in sheltered places. Birds need our help when the weather is extreme.

Look for little yellowish-green birds with black wings having two white wing-bars. These are goldfinches. You will see them in flocks gathering seeds from Nature's vast table in fields and pastures, and in low trees and bushes. No matter how little they find they are always saying, "Thank you." Listen to them, and watch their gentle manners.

How the Tree Trunks Help

Nature's banqueting halls are not all in seed heads and seed pods, however. On the trunks of the trees there are widespread tables for those birds that are able to climb on the bark.

One often hears the expression "busy as a bee." Sometimes I wonder if any bee can be busier than our little downy woodpecker. I watched one the other day on a tree trunk right outside my window. It was a cold day, but what cared downy? Up and up, and then round and round he went, in short little jerks. Every now and then he called out to passers-by, who seldom heard him. What a busy little fellow he is!

Do you know other tree-trunk birds? They are all good workers but they do not all exert as much energy as downy woodpecker does.

The white-breasted nuthatch and his near relative, the red breasted, who is a winter resident, are among the tree-trunk birds. They are our gymnastic performers. Boys and girls may do many sorts of gymnastic feats, but they cannot rival these two birds. For the nuthatches can walk down a tree trunk head first. Even downy woodpecker cannot do that.

Another tree-trunk bird who is a winter bird is the brown creeper, who gleans with his curved bill where other tree-trunk birds cannot reach.

You will not forget the chickadee, of course. In fact, the chickadee does not let us forget him, for he is always cheerfully singing his "chick-a-dee-dee." This month on warm days we shall no doubt hear his spring song — two long notes that are exceedingly sweet.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. *Write for booklet.*
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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Hand crocheted "First Bootees." They fit the little foot and stay on. Choice of colors, $1.25. MRS. H. FRANKLAND, 807 North 36th Street.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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Six large outside rooms, reception hall, bath and extra toilet, and several closets. Apply to Supt. on premises or
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Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

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NEW YORK CITY—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; if seen, appreciated. RICE, 145 West 84th St.

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REPUTABLE California Knitted Sportswear House wishes to secure refined capable women who have connections; car helpful; worthwhile opportunity to establish commission income earnings; every assistance given. HELEN BARTHEL, 227 Aspinwall Ave., Brookline, Mass.

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EXPERIENCED credit-collection man, university graduate, 30, married, now employed, desires connection. S-1, 1316 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG man, 23, college graduate, married, desires position; reliable firm; business experience. Write Box G-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED companion-nurse; full or part time, preferably in or near Hartford, Conn. Box X-8, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

GOVERNESS, college graduate, experienced with children 2 years up; go anywhere; drive car; references. Write Box T-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, good cook, adult American family. Write Box Z-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RELIABLE, capable woman will care for one needing attention by the day. L. FREDERICK, 46-37 S. 156th Street, Flushing, L. I.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN wants position as receptionist; knowledge of typing and filing; willing, tactful, capable and refined. Phone Rh. 4-5895, N. Y. C.

Columbia Journalism Scholarships Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Seven scholarships, worth more than $1300, have been awarded to honor students in the Columbia graduate school of journalism, according to an announcement by Dean Carl W. Ackerman.

Philip D. Taylor of Bloomington, Ind., a graduate of DePauw University, and Helen Beal of Delaware, Ohio, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan, received Henry Woodward Sackett Scholarships of $300 each. The Harriet M. Phillips Scholarship of $250 was awarded to Alta Frances Judy of Ferguson, Mo. Faculty scholarships went to Louis H. Birnbaum of Cleveland, and John A. McWethy of Aurora, Ill.; John J. Kelly of New York, received the Katharine MacMahon Scholarship, and Lura Martin Street of Manila, P. I., won a scholarship of $175 from the Women's Press Club of New York City.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	Feb. 12	Plymouth, Feb. 18	Feb. 11, 3:00 pm	Feb. 12, 8:00 am
*Bremen	Feb. 12	Cherbourg, Feb. 18	Feb. 12, 1:00 pm	Feb. 12, 6:00 pm
*Berengaria	Feb. 14	Cherbourg, Feb. 21	Feb. 14, 1:00 pm	Feb. 14, 6:00 pm
Champlain	Feb. 15	Plymouth, Feb. 22	Feb. 14, 3:00 pm	Feb. 15, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Manulani	San Francisco, Feb. 26	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco, Feb. 22	Feb. 17, 4:00 pm	Feb. 17, 7:30 pm

*Leave midnight. ‡Australia must be specially addressed.

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MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

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J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE
Aegian
Mandruka Sponges
BELLEVUE AVENUE

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 962 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Get on Top of the World in Our New Red Cross Shoes!
$6.50
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32d St. and Washington Ave.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina

FRUIT CAKE
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

SANFORD & CHARLES
Home of
KAMO COAL
Also Fuel Oil
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

NORFOLK

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK 5.00 6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

Fuqua & Sheffield
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Dial 4-4555
(Few Doors Above Byrd Theatre)
Large Selection of Potted Plants and Cut Flowers

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROANOKE

There Are Three Kinds of Bread
GOOD—BETTER—BEST
The Best Is Always Obtainable at
MICHAEL'S BAKERY
Fresh at Your Door Each Day

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Clover Brand
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES
Wilson Brothers Furnishings
Paris Garters and Suspenders
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 Campbell Avenue, West

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
SHOE SHINING
DYEING—QUICK SERVICE
King's Shoe Rebuilders
Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
808 QUARRIER STREET
Between Capitol and Hale
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
The Silk Classic of Clarksburg begins Feb. 11,
presenting all that is new in fashionable silks for Spring.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

F. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing—Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 8th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 28th Street

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

Fred M. Ferguson
Plumbing and Heating
Air Conditioning
Repair Work
Tel. 22426 1048 Madison Ave.

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Canada

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily except Saturday, 102 Commercial Building.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Hudson's Bay Company

Our February Home Furnishing SALE
Is Your Grand Opportunity To Save On Your HOME FURNISHINGS
Phone 27141
Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412 - L-1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

Calman The Furrier Ltd.
Successor to W. W. BELL
Calgary's Leading Manufacturing Furrier
Exclusive but not expensive
Furs Made to Order—Repaired and Remodeled
M. 3161 610 First Street West

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call R. 1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

ROBINSON'S
is as near as your telephone
CALL
R. 4400
and ask for "The Shopper"
When it's very cold or very sloppy underfoot we'll be pleased to save you the trouble of coming down town. Just give our Shopping Service a call and your requirements will be attended to.

Prices
FLOWER SHOPPE
477 KING ST. E BAKER 1715
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Toiletries Toothpaste
WE DELIVER ANYTHING ANYWHERE

JAMES STODDART
Dealer in High Grade Fuels
133 Melrose Avenue North
GAR. 3448

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

WAUGH & MacKEWN
SPECIAL
Distributors of Repair Parts for Washing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners, Motors and Refrigerators
368 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1767

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Hudson's Bay Company
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.
"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE
For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
Phone 4-2-3-6-1

QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers
Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

When buying an electric stove Visit our Electrical Department and see the General Electric.
FOURTH FLOOR

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef.
Groceteria - Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met. 5404-05 We Deliver

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

OTTAWA

USE
Ottawa Dairy Limited
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at
KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Kate J. Nicol
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST., W.

DISTINCTIVE
Permanent Waves from $5
A. J. STONE SALON
1465 YONGE ST. AT ST. CLAIR
HY 0404
A Complete and Sincere Hairdressing and Beauty Service.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ESTHER M. STARK, R. O.
Optometrist
Telephone Kingsdale 2232
Medico-Dental Bldg., 455 Spadine Ave.

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.
12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone El 3836

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

BANISH WASH DAY!

Wash day with all its steam and fuss and muss can be a thing of the past for you. Try one of these services today and see how economical they are.

DAMP WASH —Everything returned in 24 HOURS, snowy white clean ready to be ironed at home, saving you the fuss and muss of wash day.

THRIFTY —All flat work ironed ready to use, wearing apparel sent home damp ready to be ironed at home. Shirts finished 11c each extra.

SEMI FINISHED —All the flat work ironed ready to use, wearing apparel ironed so that most of it can be worn without further touching up. Here's a real laundry bargain!

PHONE TODAY
WE WILL CALL PROMPTLY
Lloydbrook 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

The Floodleigh
Cafeterias
Restaurants
Soda Fountains
Toronto

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.
Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

A. J. Stone
Beauty Salon
Individual Coiffure Styling
PERMANENT WAVES FROM $5
1465 Yonge Street at St. Clair
HY 0404

MILNES COAL-COKE
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Quality *Service*
PREMIER-DOAN FUEL OIL COMPANY
MO. 1131

WINDSOR

You Get Quality
at
Philips Meat Markets
also
Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit
Try our delicious cooked meats at all stores

W. H. McCREERY
JEWELLERS—OPTOMETRISTS
First Class repair work on jewelry and watches. Diamond Setting a specialty.
Licensed gold buyers. All transactions cash and confidential.
218 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor

DON. F. BROWN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
710 Guaranty Trust Building
PHONE 3-5400
Windsor Ontario

INSURANCE
Dwellings, Furniture, Automobiles, Plate Glass and Legal Liability
Clients visit without obligation
Office Phone, 3-5515 Residence, 3-6470
MISS M. BURNS
72 Pitt St., W., Windsor, Ont.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

MID-WINTER REDUCTIONS
Save • *Buy in Canada*
• O'COATS and SUITS •
Genuine English Models at Worthwhile Savings! Also Savings on Wool Sox, Scarves, etc.
Ed Laird 413 Ouellette Windsor, Canada

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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To the Ladies!
Simpson's
Montreal
Advance Sale of Spring Suits and Coats
... offers a splendid chance to purchase the very latest fashions ahead of the season at prices far below what the spring season will demand. Swagger suits, man-tailored suits, feminine suits—swagger coats, tailored coats, dressy coats—all in the smartest fashions New York has to offer.
Ask about the three easy payment plans when buying.
SIMPSON'S—THIRD FLOOR

Originators of "Full Shade Brighter" Cleaning
Dechaux
FRontenac 3131

A. PICHET
HIGH CLASS FUR COATS
made to order
REMODELLING
We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal for New Coats
Wilbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

COAL OIL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-made types of cakes a specialty.
Fltz 4651

Floor Wax and Paints
SHELLAC, VARNISH, STEEL WOOL, CLEANING POWDER AND LIQUID
WM. A. DOWD
LAncaster 2651
910-A ST. GEORGE STREET, MONTREAL

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

Punde & Boehm Inc.
Established 1901
Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Artistic Haircut
1459 METCALFE ST. LA 8136

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
FOODLAND LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
BROAD and ELEVENTH TEL. 7651

LET FLOWERS
Convey Your
GREETINGS
The Regina Florist
Mrs. Alex Aitken, Manageress
Capitol Theatre Block Tel. 22996

BILL RANSOM
Invites you to have that down-town snack at the
Avenue Luncheonette
2112 Twelfth Avenue Regina

Harry Huffman
INSURANCE and RETIREMENT INCOME
Wise Judgment Points Toward Protection
Phones—Office 23192, Res. 92673

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 1364.

ACCOMPANISTS

ACCOMPANIST to Lieder singers recommended by Coenraad V. Bos. MAUD TAYLOR, 137 Holland Park Ave., London, W. 11. Park 9254.

APARTMENTS WANTED

LONDON—Furnished flatlet or rooms required immediately for young couple; within easy distance West End. Box W-291, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ARTISTS

G. N. MOREWOOD, first class experienced SCULPTOR, frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, seeks commissions for portraiture, architectural work and creative garden figures. RADNOR STUDIO, 5 Radnor St., Chelsea, London, S. W. 3.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143.)

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 3380.

DUPLICATING

CAREFUL attention to orders by post. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MINA ASH Secretarial Service Bureau, 65 Conduit St., London, W. 1 (Regent 1738) for competent secretarial and commercial staff. Let me help you with your problems.

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12.

The Service Bureau Employment Agency
Domestic, Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses
114 Fulham Rd., London, S. W. 3 Ken. 3836

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 98 Gloucester Place W. 1.

FLATLETS

CENTRAL LONDON—Unfurnished flatlet, bed-sitting room and kitchen-dining room; every convenience; £84 per annum. C. J., 2 Colosseum Terrace, N. W. 1.

LONDON—UNFURNISHED FLATLET, bed-sitting room, kitchen-dining room; rent £85 per annum, suitable lady in business. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

12 BEAUTIFUL VIEWS of the magnificent and ancient buildings of Boston, England; 1 dollar. E. & A. HAYNES Ltd., 9 Emery Lane, Boston, Lincs., Eng.

LYNX FUR TIPPET—In good condition; £5 or near offer. Box W-286, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 26, Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5 Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.

GOLDERS GREEN — Superior house, main road; suitable guest house or two flats; 6-7 bedrooms, 2 reception, large lounge hall, parquet floor, kitchen. Ideal boiler, scullery. Ground rent only £10. 139 Golders Green Road, London, N. W.

INSURANCE

SERVICE in insurance, all branches, including house purchase, annuities; any district. WALTER DREDGE, 314 Richmond Road, Kingston Phone 4725

JEWELLERS

J. WHITEHOUSE (W. E. JONES), 37 Warwick St., Belgravia, London, S. W. 1.—Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs, Engraving, Stones reset, Plating and Gilding. All work promptly and expertly executed. Phone Vic. 6085.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap, Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
20 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Lady living in small labour-saving house on Garden Estate W. 3, runs own car, and home cooking (vegetarian), recreation and study, music, would like another lady to share same with similar tastes, and help expenses. Box W-202, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Bayswater—Paying guests received; students welcomed; happy home life; constant hot water; from 20/-. 137 Inverness Ter., W. 2.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 31 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Superior working housekeeper or cook general, all duties small modern flat; amiable, capable, nice cooking. MRS. BURBECK, 24 Roehampton Close, S. W. 15. Prospect 3393.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED shorthand typist undertakes temporary work in clients' offices, also duplicating and typewriting at home. MISS M. AIRD, 17a Nevern Sq., London, S. W. 5. Fro. 6773.

LADY, domestic science diploma, 10 years' experience, catering and management, desires position in restaurant, service flats or hotel. Box W-285, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

POSITION of responsibility required by gentleman (young); exceptional qualities for managing household accounts, etc.; typing; good motorist; highest references. Box W-287, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TEACHER, fully qualified, experienced with both boys and girls, seeks post after Easter in school or family. Box W-289, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

ROOMS TO LET

CHELSEA, LONDON—Conveniently situated, comfortably furnished Bed Sitting Rooms. Reasonable terms—meals optional. Flaxman 9372 or Box M-814, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, KENSINGTON (off Kensington Rd.)—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, fitted basins, running water; some with separate kitchenettes. Mrs. Kennedy, 45, Russell Rd., W. 14.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, service catering, every convenience; half a minute Hyde Park, 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 5976.

LONDON, CHELSEA—Large, sunny bed-sitting room with breakfast, light and attendance. Flaxman 6111, Box W-283, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished rooms, quiet house, from 22/- breakfasts. MISSES EVANS and LIVESAY, 34A, Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.

LONDON, 19 Cambridge St., W. 2—Furnished suite first floor; good cupboard space, hot and cold, telephone, meals, service. PADD. 4359.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, Bayswater. Box M-2858, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SUNSHINE ROOMS, 24 Barkston Gdns., London, S. W. 5—Delightful, modern; quiet square, minute Earls Court Stn.; electric fires, divans, P. O. phones; concealed hot-cold water, lounge; singles from 32/6 including breakfast, service; doubles from 2 gns (breakfast extra); dinner optional. FLA. 0921.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY teaching languages desires home with gentlepeople; offers part payment and tuition. S. W. and W. London preferred. Box W-292, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE SUITES

QUIET COMFORT and charm; permanent or passing guests, combined rooms and suites from 1-4 gns.; meals optional; central. 30 Orsett Terrace, London, W. 2.

TEACHERS

JOHN NOWELL, Pianoforte Lessons, Classes, Lectures on Pianoforte Playing. Wigmore Hall Studios, 36-40 Wigmore St., London, W. 1. Welbeck 2266.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees, tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 7 months course. Full particulars on application. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthal Ave., London, E. C. 2.

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LONDON (Continued)

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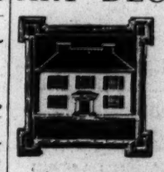

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LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

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NATURE has written a letter of credit upon some men's faces which is honored almost wherever presented.
—THACKERAY

Daily Features

WHAT men need today in this time of trouble is not a way out so much as a way of high and manly living within.
—SIR WILMOTT LEWIS

Sunbonnet Sue

With just one suit,
And just two shoes,
One doesn't have to
Stand and choose,

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 69

E. Period of the Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

IV. From the Assyrian Captivity of Samaria to the Babylonian Captivity of Judah

Book of Jeremiah (Part I continued)

The sign of the linen girdle, Jer., ch. 13
His tender appeal to his people was unheeded, 13:15-17
The message on the drought, chs. 14-15
One of the signs predicted in the Palestinian Covenant (Deut. 28: 23-24) and already fulfilled in part in the reign of Ahab (I Ki. 17:1, etc.)
Jeremiah was cursed by all, 15:10
The sign of the unmarried prophet, ch. 16 to 17:19
In his loneliness and isolation he was forbidden to marry, 16:2
The sign of the potter's house, 18 to 19:14
The whole nation of Israel a vessel marred in the potter's hand
The prophet is finally arrested by the chief officer of the temple and put in the stocks, 20:1-2
Jeremiah witnessed the sad departure of young Jehoiachin for Babylon (598 B. C.)
Message to Zedekiah, chs. 21-22
The Babylonian captivity foretold (Cf. II Ki. 25:1-11)
Under Zedekiah Jeremiah suffered less from royal opposition, but he was still regarded as a traitor
Message against the faithless shepherds, ch. 23
Sign of the figs, 24:1-3
Judah yet to be restored, but not they of the second deportation. 24:4-10
Prophecy of the 70 years' captivity, 25:1-14 (cf. Dan. 9:2)
The sign of the wine cup of fury, 25:15-38
The message in the temple court, 26:1-19
In the reign of Jehoiakim
The sign of the yokes, chs. 27-28
To the surrounding Gentile kings, vs. 1-11
To King Zedekiah, vs. 12-22
The false prophecy and death of Hananiah, ch. 28
Message to the Jews of the first captivity, ch. 29

(To Be Continued Daily)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Who Am I?'

TO GET your party off to a good start, it is desirable that all the guests be on good terms with one another. Merely introducing them around does not solve the problem of getting everyone acquainted. Next time try playing "Who Am I?"

On small slips of paper, write the names of outstanding figures in history—names such as "Disraeli," "Dante," "Homer," "Beethoven," "Queen Victoria," etc. Each slip, bearing a certain name, is pinned on the back of a guest; and the first guest to guess his identity wins the prize.

Each guest is allowed to ask one question of each other guest—and the question must be one which can be answered only "Yes" or "No." For example, one guest may go to another and ask, "Am I a man?" Then, "Am I an American?" Then, "Am I a noted statesman?" etc. After one has asked one question, the inquirer must answer one question asked by the other. In this way everyone is placed in friendly contact with everyone else.

Of course, the game may be varied by using the names of Old Testament characters, contemporary citizens, animals, etc. It is one of the best games known to "break the party ice."—M. T.

Daily Anecdote

Too Familiar

OF MEN who are orally "quick on the trigger," many anecdotes remain to be chuckled over. Oliver Herford was one of these men, and his apt repartee was the joy of all his friends.

One day while on his morning stroll, he was accosted by a total stranger, who slapped him heartily on the back and exclaimed: "Why, Oliver, don't you remember me?"

The sage surveyed the man a moment and then gravely replied: "I don't remember your face or your name—but your manner is familiar."

Cloisters at Salisbury Cathedral

Monitor Camera Club From Martha E. Bonham, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Salisbury Cathedral, Begun in 1220 and Completed in 1258, Is Noted for Its Lofty Spire—It Towers 400 Feet. But Its Gothic Arches Are Gems of Beauty

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Paper Sales

A YOUNG man who had often heard his mother and other women say that they "had intended to write but were out of note paper," wondered if going from house to house with a variety of such materials would not be a money-making scheme. He went to a large stationery house and explained his plan. The management was willing to have him try it out, and he started.

He found almost every home to be out of something. At times he would sell the children attractively pictured letter materials; then it would be a society woman would need formal correspondence paper; another would wish some plain letter paper. He soon worked up a good trade in this line; and then he found he could take orders for calling cards as well. Occasionally he was fortunate enough to be asked to bring samples of wedding announcements and invitations. Today his paper trade in all lines makes a real business for him.—M. S.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?

Answers to Correspondents

Alcock—The suffix *cock* in this name is probably a diminutive, though its origin is obscure. As surnames, *Cock, Cocks,* and *Cox* are very numerous and widely distributed. But philologists differ greatly as to the significance of the term when attached to a name. In *Alcock* the suffix is added to the shortened form of *Allen.*

Ledbetter, of which other forms are *Leadbitter* and *Lidbitter,* is an occupative name and designates a "lead-beater." *Leadbetter* also appears in directories enriched with a capital initial letter.

Pigrum, like its variant surname *Pegram,* is another form of *Pilgrim.* The pilgrim in medieval times acquired his name by visiting holy shrines.

Holley—Like all other trees, the holly furnishes its quota of surnames. Thus, in addition to *Holley,* we find *Hollins, Hollis,* and *Hollings.* Residence near some tree was an easy method of identification in early days; hence the popularity of this kind of local name.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. How did the total value of all shares on the New York Stock Exchange on Feb. 1, 1936, compare with the peak prices of Sept. 1, 1929, and the lowest prices as of July 1, 1932?

2. Would it be safe to say that the Feb. 1 value of New York Stock Exchange stocks was the highest since April 1, 1931?

3. How many nations are participating in the Olympic winter games?

4. What nation swept to victory in the downhill skiing events in the Olympic Games?

5. How does Italy's present consumption of oil compare with the amount used in normal times?

6. What has the League of Nations discovered regarding Italy's ability to nullify, by the use of substitutes, the effect of possible oil sanctions?

7. Is the United States increasing its shipments of oil to Italy?

8. In its defense for bombing a Swedish Red Cross unit in Ethiopia, Italy claims that the bombed truck was carrying munitions. Does an affidavit drafted by Belgian military advisers confirm this claim?

9. Has Congress fallen in line with the President's request for prompt repeal of the Bankhead Cotton, the Smith-Kerr Tobacco, and the Potato Control Acts?

10. What great organization of youth in America is celebrating its twenty-sixth anniversary?

11. The heaviest known star, "29 Canis Majoris," has been measured by the Harvard Observatory. How does its weight compare with that of the sun?

12. Does the United States sell more goods to Canada than to the United Kingdom?

13. Is it true that federal income taxes must be filed before midnight March 16?

14. Who has been elected temporary head of the united forces of protectors of wild life?

15. Is it true that the United States stands ready to turn over more than 3,000,000 acres of land for the preservation of wild life?

16. According to a statistical survey, would it cost the United States Government more than $30,000,000 to equip itself to build its own warships?

17. How did Sweden manage in 1935 to reduce by 34 per cent its drunken driving?

18. Has the United States allowed any gold to be shipped out of the country since October, 1934?

19. What is the official estimate of the population of the United States?

20. What nation is negotiating for control of Sheikh Said, potential Gibraltar of the Red Sea?

(What is your score?)

Brevities

New Yorker: This is idle curiosity and none of our business whatever, but we cannot help wondering whether Bill Shakespeare of Notre Dame is any good in English Lit.

Pathfinder: This nation needs more men who love the people between political campaigns.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Landon of Kansas is hailed as the new Coolidge. We withhold an opinion, pending a study of the Governor's hay-pitching form in a double-breasted serge.

Dallas News: The stable dollar is one effectively harnessed.

Ruins of Whitby Abbey

Martha E. Bonham

On the Lofty Heights at Whitby, Yorkshire, Stand the Ruins of Whitby Abbey, Founded in 656. Here Caedmon Sang the First Anglo-Saxon Paraphrases of the Scriptures

In Lighter Vein

Isn't It True

Young Bride (seeking advice): "What does your husband like for dinner?"

Experienced Housewife: "Oh, almost anything that I haven't in the house."

Blarney

She: "I'd like some soap, please."

He: "We have just the thing for that delicate peach blossom complexion—"

She: "Oh, it's not soft soap I wanted."—*Carnegie Tech. Puppet.*

Of Chief Interest

Political Speaker: "Is there anyone in the audience that would like to ask a question?"

Small Boy: "When's the band going to play?"

Ahem!

Employer (to applicant who has handed in testimonials from three clergymen): "We don't work on Sundays. Haven't you a reference from someone who sees you on week days?"

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Postpone Indefinitely

Question: A main motion was made, and it was then moved to postpone it indefinitely. Before this could be voted on, another member moved an amendment to the main motion. Does a motion to postpone indefinitely require an immediate vote if it is not amended itself? Or may an amendment to the main motion be projected into the meeting at this point?

Answer: A motion to postpone indefinitely is the lowest ranking subsidiary motion. It does not require an immediate vote, nor can it be itself amended; but after it is made, an amendment or any other subsidiary motion may be applied to the main motion.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Passing It Along

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Redlands, Calif.

DO WE stop often enough to count the occasions when the amateur musician contributes his talent to the community?

Several years ago, the son of one of these generous musicians longed to learn the piano; but no money was available for lessons. One of the young music teachers had a good memory: She recalled some of the orchestras the boy's father had led when the town was putting on its local theatricals; she remembered how generously he had always played for the charity bazaars, the children's entertainments, the New Year's Eve chorals, the flower shows; and she could not forget that he was good enough to play first violin in the three symphony orchestras that gave so much pleasure to music lovers in three not-too-distant towns. A hundred times, no, two, even three hundred times, wouldn't be enough to cover all the times he had given his music graciously. He could always be counted on to do his share.

This young music teacher invited the boy to become her pupil; and for six or seven years she has trained him. He has rewarded her by becoming a charming young performer, but there has been no financial compensation.

Recently the boy's father heard of a little girl who "did so want to play the violin." Though he is a busy man, in appreciation of the lessons given his son, he is teaching this young girl how to play the violin. And, of course, there is no monetary consideration.

What They Say

A Key That Works

"It is just as possible today to open the closed doors of banks and business houses as it was for Paul and Silas to experience the opening of the closed prison doors."—*Claudia C. Sample.*

Culture

"America has absorbed the best of the European culture of all countries and boiled it down to an essence that we can study."—*Baron Ino Dan.*

Prodigies

"Prodigies are usually born too soon, at least five years before their 'time'."—*Rudolph Ganz.*

But It Is the Right Start

"You cannot get civilization for yourself unless you get it for the world."—*Ruth Cranston.*

Good Memory

"The perfect remedy for a bad memory is: Remember good!"—*Virginia Nolen.*

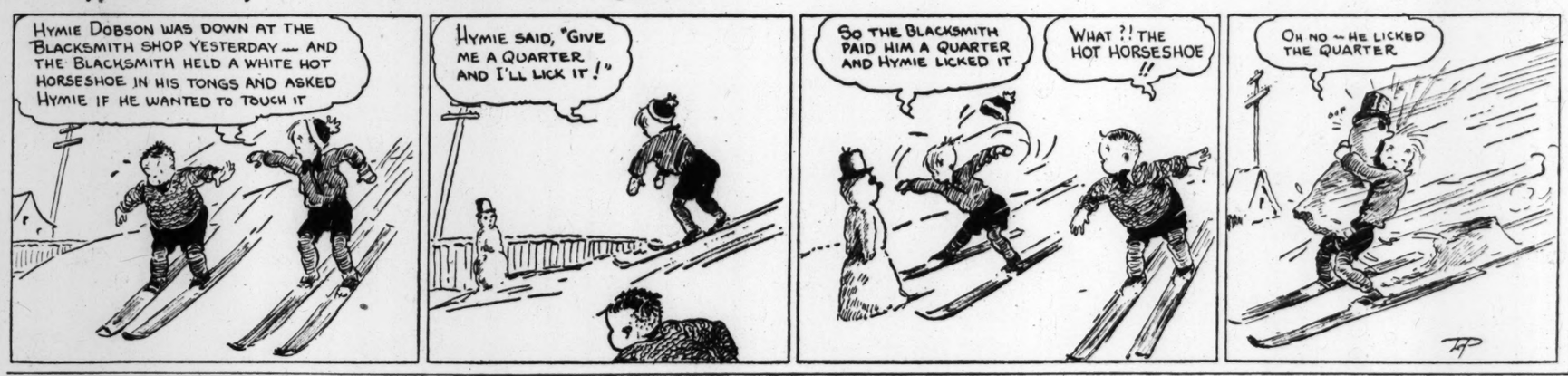
Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Feb. 1, 1936, $50,164,547,052; July 1, 1932, $15,633,479,577; Sept. 1, 1929, $89,668,276,854.
2. Yes.
3. 28.
4. Norway.
5. Experts estimate that Italy is now consuming about 2,500,000 tons of oil annually, as compared with 1,500,000 tons in normal times.
6. The survey indicates that Italy could not hope to obtain more than 20 per cent of its oil needs by the use of alcohol and benzine.
7. Yes.
8. "There never was a single cartridge in the Red Cross trucks," the affidavit states.
9. Yes.
10. Boy Scouts of America. It now lists 1,300,000 active members and an alumni group of 6,000,000.
11. This star, which is 20,000 light years away from the earth, has been estimated as weighing 70 times as much as the sun, and 40,000,000 times as much as the earth.
12. The United Kingdom is the best customer of the United States, having bought $433,384,000 worth of goods during 1935, as compared with purchases by Canada amounting to $323,190,000.
13. Yes. March 15, the usual closing date, falls on Sunday; so an additional day of grace has been allowed taxpayers.
14. Jay N. ("Ding") Darling, cartoonist and former chief of the Biological Survey, has been elected temporary president of the new General Wild Life Federation.
15. Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, announces that 3,800,000 acres of land will be available for wild life preservation.
16. The exact cost of effecting this transformation has been estimated at $23,604,806.
17. The decrease is attributed to a law which makes imprisonment, without the option of fine, the penalty for drunken driving.
18. Yes. Within the last week more than $16,743,000 in gold has been shipped to Europe. America, however, still has a gold stock exceeding $10,000,000,000—more than 40 per cent of the world's supply.
19. The official estimate by the Census Bureau is 127,521,000—as of July 1, this year.
20. France.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Dobson Earns a Quarter*

By LE PELLEY


HYMIE DOBSON WAS DOWN AT THE BLACKSMITH SHOP YESTERDAY — AND THE BLACKSMITH HELD A WHITE HOT HORSESHOE IN HIS TONGS AND ASKED HYMIE IF HE WANTED TO TOUCH IT
HYMIE SAID, "GIVE ME A QUARTER AND I'LL LICK IT!"
SO THE BLACKSMITH PAID HIM A QUARTER AND HYMIE LICKED IT
WHAT?! THE HOT HORSESHOE!!
OH NO — HE LICKED THE QUARTER

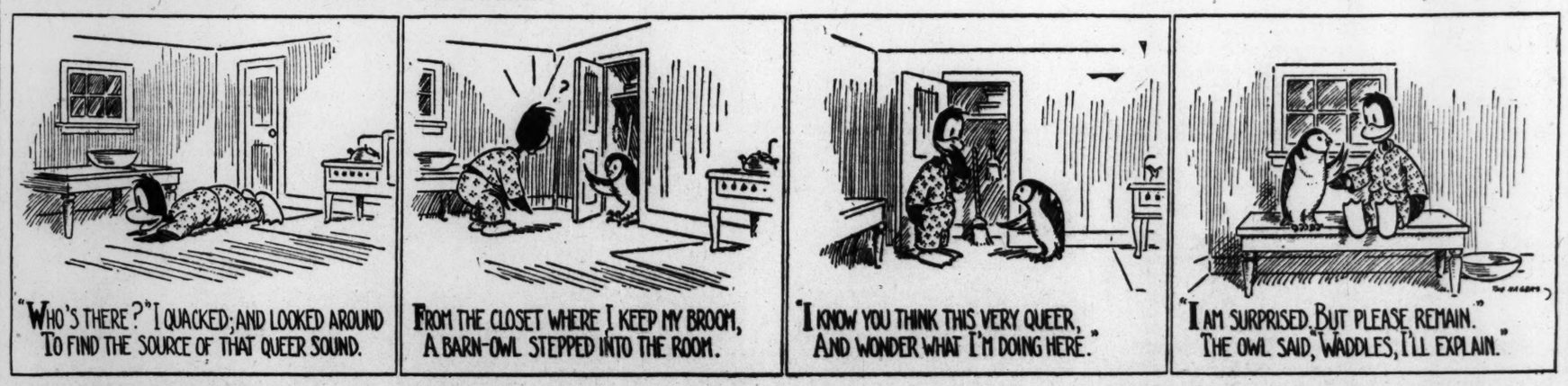
The Magic Pencil—*Pursuit*

By STURGES

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BAND ANSWERED THE BANDIT'S CALL AND THEY ALL —
JOINED IN THE PURSUIT OF THE YOUNGSTERS.
THE ROAD NARROWS. ROBIN AND MIDGE ARE COMPELLED TO LEAVE THE CAR- THEY SEEK A PLACE TO HIDE.
THEY CAN GO NO HIGHER - NOR CAN THEY GO BACK - EVEN NOW THE BANDITS ARE IN SIGHT.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Solution*

By THE HAGERS


"WHO'S THERE?" I QUACKED; AND LOOKED AROUND TO FIND THE SOURCE OF THAT QUEER SOUND.
FROM THE CLOSET WHERE I KEEP MY BROOM, A BARN-OWL STEPPED INTO THE ROOM.
"I KNOW YOU THINK THIS VERY QUEER, AND WONDER WHAT I'M DOING HERE."
"I AM SURPRISED. BUT PLEASE REMAIN." THE OWL SAID, "WADDLES, I'LL EXPLAIN."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

What Does Japan Want?

THIS question must come to millions of people all over the world when one of the recurrent crises in Sino-Japanese relations occurs. There have been two such crises in the last year. The first was in May and June, when strong Japanese military pressure brought about sweeping administrative changes in North China. The second was in the latter part of the year, when a mysterious figure labeled "North China Autonomy" made its appearance on the Far Eastern political stage, with the Japanese military authorities in Manchoukuo and North China rather obviously pulling the strings.

If a Japanese were asked what his country most desired in China, he might reply, in all seriousness: Sincerity. For the absence of this quality in China has been fairly dinned into the ears of the Japanese public by the Japanese press. China's political and military weakness has unmistakably helped to develop in its statesmen a chameleonlike evasiveness and a remarkable skill in pitting one foreign power against another. An illustration, at once typical and amusing, of the Chinese capacity for passive resistance was furnished last summer by the Chinese War Minister, Ho Ying-chin. When the Japanese representatives with whom he was negotiating in Peiping became too importunate, General Ho, unwilling to agree and unable to resist, quietly slipped away to Nanking, leaving no one to confer with the Japanese and the negotiations suspended in midair.

However, Japan undoubtedly has more concrete objectives in China. Different groups naturally place different aims in the foreground. The military leaders, thinking in strategic terms, emphasize the safeguarding of Manchoukuo and the suppression of Communism, objects which may require far-reaching control over China's railroads and administrative organization in North China. Diplomats lay stress on Japan's predominant position in East Asia. Business men desire to find in China an increasing market for Japanese goods and a source of supply for Chinese raw materials.

It would probably not be wide of the mark to say that Japan desires to see in China a government, or governments, strong enough to maintain internal order, but not strong enough to oppose any Japanese demand. On the economic side the Japanese ideal, conscious or unconscious, would apparently be a China sufficiently prosperous to purchase more Japanese goods, but not sufficiently developed industrially to constitute a formidable competitor.

There is grave doubt whether this program can be realized. Japanese diplomats and military leaders would do well to study the results of France's postwar policy toward Germany, when the French objective was a Germany strong enough to maintain order, but too weak to threaten French interests. China, of course, is not Germany. A militant China, provided with a potent and well-equipped army, is not a practical possibility of the near future. But if Japanese pressure goes beyond the traditional Chinese capacity for bending without completely yielding, disastrous results, from the Japanese standpoint, may ensue.

If Japan can steer a fairly moderate course in Chinese policy, geographical propinquity and economic efficiency are likely to make possible the realization of its commercial aspirations without incurring the burden of China's implacable enmity. Extreme and irresponsible militarists who would embark on far-reaching programs of conquest and expansion on the Asiatic mainland without taking account of Japan's financial and other limitations will almost certainly prove, in the long run, the worst enemies of Japan's true national interests.

A Patchwork Farm Bill

SINGULAR lack of enthusiasm accompanies the putting forward of the Administration's farm bill, which is expected to come to a vote in a day or two in the United States Senate. Though Democratic members of the Committee on Agriculture promised a substitute for AAA that would be unquestionably constitutional, they appear a little fidgety over the one in hand, and Senator Charles L. McNary, ranking Republican, challenges it on constitutional grounds.

The proposed measure, known as the Soil Conservation Bill, is in two sections. One, which is temporary, would pay direct benefits to farmers during two years in return for their co-operation in soil conservation. The other, intended to be permanent, would authorize federal aid to state AAA's which would carry on soil conservation work in their jurisdictions.

Constitutional doubts apply chiefly to the first part of the proposal. Critics aver it will fall afoul of the Supreme Court's enjoinder against attempts by the Federal Government to control production. Friends argue that to encourage conserving fertility is a legitimate function and that the effect on production will be merely incidental.

Doubts as to the success of the state AAA's are not so much constitutional as practical. Will the co-operation among the states be sufficient to accomplish its purposes? The setup looks very cumbersome and unpromising.

A striking feature of the situation is the narrowness of difference left between the Administration bill and the alternative of a "tariff equivalent" on farm products offered by the Republican side in Congress. Probably permanent good will come from the focusing of attention both on the need of soil conservation and the injustice of the tariff situation. It would be more satisfying, however, if remedies were being drafted with more fundamental study rather than to provide merely a stopgap, and with one eye on immediate political effects.

Ending the Tourist Class War

DROPPING the "first class" rating of passenger accommodations throughout the north Atlantic trade appears on the surface as nothing more than the discarding of a long-standing symbol. The agreement just announced by the North Atlantic Shipping Conference, reclassifying all vessels as "cabin ships," actually may mark a definite turning away from one of the most ruinous economic practices that have developed in the wake of the modern express liner.

Class emphasis in Western Ocean travel has always rubbed elbows with wasteful luxury foisted upon Atlantic voyagers by shipping companies seeking to go their rivals one better. Extravagant competition in this direction has exceeded anything in public conveyances and hostelries ashore. The lavish immensity of Babylonian grandeur inflicted upon the public afloat has more than exceeded the limits of common sense and offends even the popular conception of good taste.

The luxury complex has carried the rivalry into other costly directions. It has produced speed beyond what engineering efficiency could economically justify, at a cost which first-class fares could not defray. It has produced tremendous size beyond the point where port, canal and dock facilities could accommodate the larger liners without added dry-docking and terminal construction costs.

It has been a reckless race—straight to national treasuries. Either by direct financial intercession or by subsidization, the respective governments (which is to say, the taxpayers) of all the leading Atlantic competitors have been forced to underwrite the whole profligate business.

It is impossible at the moment to fully weigh the significance of the Atlantic Conference agreement. It is well to realize that the reclassification of its service on the one-class basis was forced upon it by the intention of the Cunard-White Star Company to make their superliner Queen Mary a cabin ship. Opposition to the British firm might have precipitated a rate war that would have torpedoed the conference.

Not until rate revisions resulting from the agreement are announced late this month, will the public know how well it will fare by the move. If the rates are leveled out at a substantially lower figure for ships of moderate speed and tonnage, then the conference will find itself on the right tack.

It is up to the operators to agree on what course they should steer. Public service is the landfall that ocean shipping should chart. An international policy that stresses comfort and economy for passengers will increase public travel through proportionately lower costs. Waste and extravagance will only prolong the storm.

Charles Curtis

SIXTY-TWO years ago in a Kaw Indian camp in eastern Kansas a French-and-Indian woman, Julie Pappan, set her 14-year-old grandson on a pony, told him to make a success among the white people and sent him off to Topeka—and to the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

The boy, whose father was Capt. Oren Curtis, had already earned some money in the town as a jockey. Now young Charles got a job as a hack driver and studied law, sometimes by the light of the oil lamps on the side of the hack as he waited for a fare. A few years later he was county attorney, convicting more than 100 greatly surprised saloonkeepers and bootleggers in rigorous enforcement of the new state prohibition law. For sixteen years thereafter he was a Representative in Congress and for nearly twenty years United States Senator from Kansas, until nominated and elected Vice-President in 1928 as the colleague of President Hoover.

During his long career in Congress he worked for the welfare of Indians, was a stanch supporter of prohibition legislation, took a powerful lead in obtaining adoption of the woman suffrage amendment, favored the child labor amendment and was active in connection with several moves for farm relief.

From this it must appear that his reputation for conservatism arose not so much from his record as from his manner of working for what he believed was right. He was always loyal to his Republican Party organization, a regular of regulars. He believed that more was accomplished by quiet conference than by much speech-making, and more by solid development than by flashy experiment. An opponent once said, "I would sooner take the word of Curtis than the sworn oath of a good many other men."

Characteristic qualities of Charles Curtis were steadfastness, common sense, perseverance and a distaste for mere talk. He would have declared that what has been written here was too much to say about him, for he believed an editorial should make its point within 200 words.

The Varieties

Book News of the Day

JOHN GUNTHER'S "Inside Europe" (New York: Harper. $3.50) might be called the melo-comedy of The Dictators, for all of them are presented in their well-known acts. He gives us some brilliant writing on Mussolini, Stalin, Hitler and the others who play their parts on today's stage.

There's a blare of trumpets, an upsurge of staccato music, spotlights, footlights, lights!—and up goes the curtain with Benito Mussolini in the center of the stage—that reincarnation of Caesar and Machiavelli and Napoleon, all concentrated in that single, tense theatrical, fanatical Duce who rules his people with a rod of iron. But no naming of streets for him, since "via" means not only street in Italian but also *away*, and he's not ready to go yet! Gunther calls him the best educated and most sophisticated of the whole line of dictators.

"Lavaluation" is the way he labels the first scene with Paris as its locale. In office or out of it, he sees Pierre Laval as the most important man in France. He thinks it was part of his wiliness to have been born with a name that spells the same, backward or forward, *Left* or *Right*. He tells us that the swift and many changes in government are due to the Banque de France and its subtle manipulations.

A considerable part of the book is given over to the National Socialist regime in Germany, to a careful evaluation of the Reichsführer and of his contribution toward a solution of the German problem, to General Göring and Dr. Goebbels and to Dr. Schacht along with other important figures in present-day Germany. It is Gunther's prediction that the man most likely to succeed Adolf Hitler to the headship of the nation is Göring.

A cannon booms, a lion roars, the Union Jack lifts to the masthead and blows there. The most serious part of the drama—England! Enter Stanley Baldwin, umbrella in hand, the personification of John Bull: "solid, sober, ponderous, the embodiment of substance" . . . and "one of the shrewdest politicians alive." MacDonald, Hoare, Simon, there they go. While here flashes that young comet, Anthony Eden, the personification of peace to millions, full of personal charm and sincerity.

Now a lot of swift shifts: Von Starhemberg, "ambitious as a mustang"; and Gömbös and Beck sharing the distinction of being the most unpopular statesmen of Europe; there Masaryk, the great Democrat that looms like Gibraltar in a sea of despotism, with Beneš, his human dynamo and Man-Friday; naughty King Carol and his Dubarry Lupescu; there bashful King Boris; and the diminutive Peter of Yugoslavia.

Finally, "Half a League Onward"—to Moscow and "Duranty's Inferno" and to Yosif Visarionovitch Dzhugashvili whom tradition has Lenin nicknaming Stalin, meaning steel: the man who took over the Russian Revolution and made it work. Gunther says: "Associates worship Hitler, fear Mussolini, respect Stalin"; and as the final curtain falls he avers: "Give Russia ten years of peace and it will be the most powerful country in the world."

Parts of the book are hurried, panting, breathless: that scene faded out; this one could have been stronger; histrionism got the better of history there. But then, writing 175,000 words about today before tomorrow dawns must needs be rapid-fire, and some aberrations are to be expected. On the whole it's excellent reading, and informative.

E. B. H.

For Nationwide Relief

Beaux Arts and Bow Windows

HONOR, said Cicero, nourishes the arts. The exhibition in New York City of photographs of shop windows is no doubt warming the hearts and nourishing the productivity of all those artists, unnamed to popular applause, who serve beauty with the stuffs of commerce. This is still an anonymous art. The time has not come when windows will be signed by window dressers. Their work seems impermanent, like the fashions it so often depicts, although no other group of artists has so wide and miscellaneous an audience.

This work has never before been assembled for gallery exhibition, and photographs at their best cannot but be poor substitutes for the originals in color and manikin. Not all window displays, to be sure, express artistry. But in sponsoring the exhibition the Museum of the City of New York recognizes the importance of art and window dressers in imparting beauty to the shopping districts of a modern metropolis.

* * *

"We notice with a degree of pleasure," said a newspaper in the dawning 1800's, "the beautiful appearance which the bow windows give to the streets, designated by their situation for trade, and we hope that the Corporation will not prevent the erection of them provided they do not project out more than 12 inches from the wall of the house. It will make the street of business appear very handsome, and preclude the necessity of exposing goods for sale over the walks." The Corporation, it appears, had made effort by way of ordinance to prevent merchants from exposing goods over the walks and also against the erection of bow windows; but commerce was not to be estopped from displaying its wares, and more and more bow windows became ancestors of the modern shop window. Until about the 80's, however, the merchant's attitude toward the display of his goods was of rugged individualism. He arranged his bow window to suit himself.

* * *

Merchants abroad, in Paris and Vienna, had more varied and attractive shop windows; a few in New York meditated the difference and sent likely men overseas to study window decoration. So came the professional, making an art of what had been a necessity. Schools of window dressing came into being in New York and Chicago. The profession multiplied, until now a large store may have a staff of window decorators whose sole occupation is making the street of business beautiful, and who are not unlikely to be members of an international organization.

The bow window that so worried the Corporation in the early years of the Republic has become everyman's—and perhaps especially everywoman's—art gallery, from which has disappeared the stiff gentleman, proudly mustached and wearing its price on the bosom of his stylish suit, whom some still remember with a kind of nostalgic affection though without serious regret. And with the stuffs of commerce and a company of more sophisticated manikins the unnamed artists of the bow window reflect all the isms that attach to schools of art.

R. B.

The Editors Look at Landon

Excerpts of editorial comment from representative American newspapers

New York Times (Ind. Dem.)

Governor Landon refrained from that partisan bitterness that sets the crowd yelling and disgusts the thoughtful reader. He was temperate and fair. He impresses you as a man of sound judgment and moderate opinions, clothed, as a rule, in simple, homely words.

He would stick within the limits which the enthusiasts at Washington seem to have an overpowering passion to exceed. About civil service reform, knocked galley-west, about politics and relief, about the hysterical Sir Oracle behavior of too many officers of the Government, about the locust swarms of placemen and bureaucrats, he speaks plainly. He talks common sense. He wants common sense in government.

Surrounded by his spenders and projectors, Mr. Roosevelt couldn't do better than listen to this voice of common sense. Governor Landon is a friend of progress. He can sympathize with Mr. Roosevelt's humane and generous aspirations, but remembers that the world can't be made over in a day, and that money makes the mare go.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Ind.)

His address to the Kansas Day celebrants must have impressed his hearers and his readers with the earnestness of his convictions. It was as applicable to the East as to his home folks in the West. His words were temperate, but pointed, and all the more forceful for that reason.

Here is a voice from the West that is refreshing to listen to. The Governor not only visualizes the needs of the agricultural states, but those of the industrial centers. He may now be looked upon as an actual candidate who takes his place with other aspirants for the consideration of Republican voters.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem.)

Landon has been generously praised as a potential Republican Moses trained by executive experience, and waiting for an opportunity to lead the faithful back to Canaan.

Landon travels a well-trodden road when he denounces bureaucracy, extravagance in relief expenditures, budgets out of balance, proposals to tinker with the Constitution. Thousands of Democrats will join the Landonites in their alarm at these developments.

As the expression of a general philosophy the Landon jubilee address leaves a pleasant impression. More inspiring to Republicans longing to upset the Roosevelt Administration would have been a specific arraignment and the proposal of a definite program.

Detroit Free Press (Ind. Rep.)

In so far as he reveals himself in the speech he delivered at Topeka, Kan., Wednesday evening, Gov. Alf M. Landon is a sensible man with sane ideas and a constructive turn of mind.

He understands the difference between criticism and abuse, and between discussion of issues and personal attack.

He is tolerant of the honest opinions and beliefs of others, and is free from the delusion that all wisdom and all virtue reside in any one political party or faith, or in any single individual.

He asserts that no good American wants his fellow Americans to go hungry, much less starve, but he says that if there is to be no hunger "it is imperative that the administration of relief be purged of waste and partisanship."

Altogether the Governor looks sound on the fundamentals of government, and appears to be a sensible, moderate, progressive, middle-of-the-road American, capable of the practice of genuine patriotism and statesmanship.

Nashville Tennessean (Ind.)

As far as can be judged, Governor Landon is more of a liberal than a conservative. He is a man who so violates the rules of his party as to admit that the New Deal has done some good. He is against spending and waste, he is an upholder of the Constitution, believing that progress can be made under that document. And he seems to have an idea that by the application of common sense principles he could, if President, solve many of the outstanding problems of the day.

Let it be assumed that he is quite liberal in the light of former Republican policies, and that he may achieve a middle-of-the-road status that will make him a very powerful contender for the party nomination. His strength, however, lies chiefly in the fact that he has the reputation of being a good business man, a budget balancer, who goes about his job in an ordered way. The nation is still willing to spend to insure recovery, but Economy is a word that is steadily gaining in popularity.

Memphis Commercial Appeal (Dem.)

Granting that Governor Landon is a politician, and that what he said was carefully estimated for political effect at home and abroad, it was an agreeable change to be allowed to listen to a man who conceded the possibility that there was some ability, some honesty, some hope, even, in the opposing party. If he continues in that tone, he will make a powerful appeal to the independent voters of America and will have to be reckoned with most seriously.

St. Louis Star-Times (Ind.)

Governor Talmadge's daring initiative did not go much farther than Governor Landon's in the Republican Party. Two modest presidential violets not waiting for the country to call them, each convinced that Fate has picked him out and ready to jump forward to meet the occasion. The weeping delegates in overalls at Macon were paralleled by the hand-picked bunch of shouters at the Topeka rally.

Los Angeles Times (Ind. Rep.)

Governor Landon outlined his views on national problems with some very pungent criticism of the Administration. He pointed out the need for revival of national credit, public confidence in the soundness of the dollar.

That all these things are lacking at present no one needs to be told. The New Deal has, as the Kansas Governor said, not only failed to solve old problems, but has created a chaos of new ones, and untangling the mess, financial and otherwise, will tax the resources of the best brains in the country.

Condemnation of "half-baked legislation, maladministration and dangerous short-cuts to permanent change attempted in the name of emergency" was a duty which Governor Landon undertook in his speech, and he did a good job of it.

The Wide Horizon

Borah: John Alden?

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

SENATOR BORAH suddenly becomes—or is realized to be—possibly the key figure in the American political scene. This is not because he is considered to have any serious chance of winning the Republican presidential nomination, for few insiders believe that is even his major goal. To the contrary, he wishes to obtain from the voters in various state primaries a mandate to nominate a free middle-of-the-roader at the Cleveland convention. He flings down the challenge directly to the "Old Guard" members of the Republican National Committee.

By filing in the primaries of several states, Senator Borah is asking the voters themselves to choose between him and the too familiar "smoke-filled room" where the gentlemen known as "party leaders" customarily choose candidates. He wants to keep what he regards as eastern reactionary hands off the prospective nominee and platform.

* * *

The full meaning of the Borah candidacy is thus disclosed. The Senator's role is based on a political fiction. He must claim to be a personal candidate, must make a straightforward appeal to the voters, and yet with the tacit assumption all along that he wants a mandate not for himself but for what he represents. That, in fact, is what Senator Borah said when he permitted the Wisconsin insurgent Republicans first to present his name for the presidential nomination. He is interested in his concept of a good candidate more than in himself.

How the political game is played before and during a nominating convention is nowhere more clearly explained than in Mark Sullivan's newly published volume of "Our Times," describing the Chicago Convention of 1920, which nominated Harding. Indeed, his extensive history of that convention is one of few such accounts in American political history, and ought to be required reading for 1936 voters. It shows explicitly that dark horses are made, not born, and by astute managers behind the scenes. As the kingmakers behind today's candidates operate, the citizen ought to see what is going on better than ever before.

* * *

Incidentally, another Warwick in the Landon camp must be recorded; it is red-headed young John Hamilton, general counsel of the Republican National Committee, who is expected soon to take over active management of the Kansas Governor's primary campaign. John Hamilton is as breezy and virile a figure as has entered American politics in many years: he is a Kansas lawyer made of steel springs, thin and rangy and quick on the trigger. It will need all the amiability of Roy Roberts and William Allen White, other notable supporters of Governor Landon, to cushion his fiery forays.

Faced by the mounting challenge, President Roosevelt clicked hard at typical political knitting. For instance, on Saturday night, usually devoted to relaxation, he made two remote-control speeches, one to the Boy Scouts and the other to the New York policemen. It's election year, all right.

Quite outside these domestic twists and turns were two significant developments in foreign policy. It became fully apparent this week end that the prospect of enacting a broad new neutrality policy is practically extinct. Second, it develops that the Administration is going to call an inter-American peace parley.

* * *

As for neutrality, the situation is a result of organization and apathy. The extreme isolationists—better called nationalists—have been able to block action on a neutrality bill until it is too late to do anything but re-enact last August's arms embargo resolution. Theoretically it would be possible to pass a broader bill later in the session: practically it is unlikely.

The cotton, oil, and other commercial interests have suddenly realized that a full-fledged neutrality law might threaten possible wartime business. The Italian-Americans have clearly seen that the proposed program would constrict their motherland. Those who favor American co-operation with the League, taking a stand completely contradictory to the above-mentioned realists, oppose the neutrality bill either with harsh words or with apathy. So the game seems up, unless the Nye Committee group manages the seemingly impossible—as it did in August—and rekindles popular demand for the genuine American insulation from conflict.

It is too early to pass final judgment on the inter-American peace plan, but it was odd to read in columns parallel with the report of the projected conference, grim dispatches of a doubling of the British armament expenditures. It would seem that the threat to peace is in the incendiary European situation, not in the Americas, and that everyone's efforts to preserve peace need to be directed there, not upon this fortunate hemisphere.